The New-York Times.

VOL VII.....NO 2064. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the English Kansas Bill Through Both Houses.

FINAL PASSAGE OF THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Future Admission of New States—Minnesota—The Ohio Appointments—The Investigating Committees—The East India Squadron, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 30.

The friends of the Administration are exulting with joy over the double success of passing the Kansas and the Deficiency bills on the same day, and some powder has been burned in consequence. The passage of the Kansas bill was managed to have a dramatic effect, by making it pass both Houses nearly simultaneously, and by the same majority—nine. Both Houses immediately adjourned, and a general scene of congratulation followed. The bills are already signed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House.

The Republicans are not at all depressed, but say that it is only a Bunker Hill defeat, to be followed like that, by the uprising of the country. The best Opposition speakers will be thrown into Kansas as soon as the election is ordered, with the expectation of defeating the adoption of the Constitution, in which case a renewed application for admission with the new Constitution, in spite of the prohibition, will be advised.

I have finally arrived at the truth of the rumor relative to Governor WALKER's course on the Conference bill. He did write the letter on the evening I first telegraphed you, advising the acceptance of the bill, which letter had a determining influence on the course of COX and LAWRENCE. It was not, however, intended for publication.

The difficulty which occurred between HASKIN and COX has been made up by the intervention of CLARK.

There is a Democratic Caucus at the Capitol to-night, called for the purpose of laying down a party platform for the future admission of States. It is thinly attended, and nothing has been done. The object is to adopt the proposition of QUITMAN, that no State shall be hereafter admitted without the requisite population for a member. It will be opposed by Northern Democrats, on the ground that the Caucus have no power to make party platforms, which belongs to the National Conventions, when the party is fully represented. It was, however, part of the considerat on on which Southern Extremists voted for the Kansas bill, that such a proposition should be adopted. QUITMAN and his friends were promised this. The Caucus will adjourn to next Tuesday evening.

The admission of Minnesota will now immediately be brought up by STEPHENS in the House, and the Senate will proceed to consider the Cass-Yrisarri Treaty.

The appointments for the whole State of Ohio will be made immedia ely, the President having only waited for the disposition of the Kansas bill. The State is already made up in favor of the Pugh wing of the Democracy. The only probable exception is GRAY, the Cleveland Postmaster, whose late misfortune will secure his retention.

The Willett's Point Committee will examine one or two witnesses to-morrow.

The Doorkeeper Investigating Committee will probably be called upon on Monday, by resolution, to know what they are about. O.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 30.

The Navy Department has dispatches from Commodore TATNALL, on board the flag-ship *San Jacinto*, at Manila Island, Luzon, Feb. 20. He reports the *San Jacinto* and *Portsmouth* off that city, and expects to be joined by the *Minnesota* and *Mississippi* by the last of that month. He left the *Mississippi* at Hong Kong, about to take her departure with a communication from the American Minister. In conformity with instructions from Mr. REED, Commodore TATNALL had chartered the screw steamer *Antelope*, and she was to be devoted solely to the uses of Mr. REED's mission.

Mr. REED wishes to touch at Manila on his way to Shanghae, and of this arrangement Commodore TATNALL approves, as it will give him an opportunity to display a larger force off that city, than he will be able to do again for some time, for he supposes the squadron will necessarily be in the vicinity of the operations of the allies at the North after March. The whole French force was in the vicinity of Canton, at which place all was orderly and quiet. Commodore TATNALL had no official information of the intended movements of the allies.

Commander GILLIS has been ordered to the command of the Navel Rendezvous at Philadelphia.

The President has communicated to the Senate the correspondence between the Government of Chili and the United States relative to the seizure at Litana, in Peru, of the proceeds of the cargo of the brig *Macedonia*, the property of citizens of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A Democratic caucus of the House members was held to-night to consider Mr. QUITMAN's proposition, "that it is unwise, impolitic and unjust to existing States to prematurely or hastily admit new States, thereby unduly stimulating the occupation of distant vacant Territories by forced and unnatural migration for political, partisan and sectional purposes, producing strife and discord between different portions of the Union, and leading to corrupt political combinations in Congress, and providing that no new States shall be admitted into the Union until it is ascertained by a census taken by the authority of Congress that the Territory asking admission contains a population sufficient for a representative to Congress, nor until the people have been authorized by Congress to hold a Convention to frame a Constitution and present the same to Congress."

Owing to the thinness of the meeting, a Committee was appointed to report on the proposition next Tuesday, when it is supposed action will be taken on it. The feeling toward it was generally favorable

XXXVth CONGRESS------First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, April 30.

Mr. DOOLITTLE offered a resolution that a wagon road be constructed from Fort Benton to the navigable waters of the Columbia River, at Walla-Walla. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. TOOMBS reported from the Committee of Conference on the Deficiency bill that the two Houses were unable to come to an agreement.

Mr. HUNTER gave notice that he will again move that the Senate recede.

Mr. HOUSTON moved to take up his resolution in reference to a Mexican Protectorate, which was agreed to. He then made some verbal alterations, and moved that it be referred.

Mr. WILSON claimed the floor, and said that, as it was worded, the resolution was a gross insult to Mexico.

Mr. MASON opposed it, and moved to lay it on the table.

Motion agreed to.

The report of the Conference Committee on Kansas was then taken up.

Mr. BRODERICK said after the matter had been so ably discussed he would not make a lengthened speech. He would vote against the Conference bill for several reasons, the most potent of which was the Kansas could not come into the Union as a Free State during the continuance of the power of the present Administration. Kansas has but a population of 88,000 now, and, if she does not swallow Lecompton, she must wait five or six years for the requisite population to entitle her to representation. The original bill was less objectionable to him than this Conference substitute.

Mr. DOOLITTLE of Wisconsin, read from Secretary of Governor KEARNEY's history of Kansas, to show, in reply to the remarks of Mr. PUGH yesterday, that the population has diminished from the deeds of violence committed.

Mr. PUGH replied, after which Mr. SEWARD took the floor, saying the debate had manifestly lost in interest, although the question was approaching a yet undetermined conclusion. This decay of interest is partly accounted for by the great length of the past discussion, but something, too, is owing to the change of the subject matter left for debate. Commenced by the high principles of State sovereignty, it has gone into conference, and comes out an artifice, a trick, and a legislative legerdemain. Both ends of the Capitol were engaged to-day in attempting to take to pieces, and put together the legislative puzzle. He had little talent and no taste for this sort of legislation. He illustrated his position by reference to a perpetual motion machine, and automaton chess-player, which, like the conference project, which was gotten up for the purpose of not being explained by one side to the other. He objected to the Conference report, because it presented a false issue to the people. The true question at issue is the submission of the Constitution direct to the people. The question of public lands has nothing to do with that, inasmuch as lands are the dowry of all new States. The land question does not occupy one line of the 1,800 quarto pages of the Kansas debate. It is therefore a feigned issue. A James Jackson and John Styles issue of the old black letter lawyers. He, (SEWARD,) although of a good natured and kindly disposition, felt like the chivalric Virginian, who wanted to challenge the James Jackson, who was always disturbing and exciting his neighbors. Besides, the question of members is equally new, dating only from the Conference, viz.: That Kansas has enough population for a Slave State, and just half enough for a Free State. Mr. SEWARD then replied severely to Mr. PUGH, saying that he, (Mr. SEWARD,) in 1856, stood for the admission of Kansas as a Free State, and stands there now. He cared not for numbers, were they ten hundred, or ten hundred thousand, or if they even reached the population of China, he would not aid by one vote her admission as a Slave State. As to his estimate formerly made of her growing populousness, he predicated it on the fact of her being a Free-State. He never promised rapid progress for her as a Slave State. He never was so young that when he first saw *Desdemona*, the gentle daughter of the Senator of Venice, married to the Moor in the first act, not to know that discord would follow in the second, and death and desolation in the last. Further, he objected to the bill because it bears equivocation on its face. It purports to be a submission of her dowry, but it submits the Lecompton Constitution, and it is so regarded by Democratic presses. He quoted from a New-Hampshire paper to that effect, and said in this he found a paradox as irreconcilable as the free will and fate which so puzzle the the theologians. Here he read from Mr. COX, of Ohio, speech that the sense of the people was to be taken on the Lecompton Constitution, although it was not directly submitted. It is like voting by black and white balls in Masonic Lodges, without saying anything about the candidate who is waiting admission. No State but Ohio could have got at the outside so lucid an explanation. Thus indirectness and equivocation are on the bill, and double *entendres* in legislation are an immorality. Moreover, if you make a slave barrier across this latitude of 46°, now interpose a barrier to progress more insurmountable than the Rocky Mountains or the Sierra Nevada. It amused him when he heard patriotic men talking of removing the Capitol. If you confine Slavery within its legitimate limits, the Capitol of this nation may remain and be the capital of an Empire that may grasp the Pole and the Equator. No such destiny awaits if you separate by a slave barrier the Atlantic Free States from the Pacific Free States. Further this bill is nothing but Lecompton—Lecompton with a variation. You toss a coin, and bid Kansas cry "Eagle" or "Liberty." If she says "Eagle," you give her Slavery; if the effigy, "Liberty," you give her Slavery still. What thinks the Senator from Pennsylvania, representing the first Free State?—the Senator from Rhode Island, the land of ROGER WILLIAMS?—the Senator from Iowa?—the Senator from California, whose State was saved from Slavery by efforts other than his?—and the Senator from Indiana?" But they have another question to settle with their people at home, what answer will they give to this proposal, which leaves only the semblance and not the choice of liberty. A friend here asks what will the people of New-Jersey say? He could himself answer, because the blood of the men who hazarded their lives and means for her liberty flowed through his veins. He knows the blue hills of New-Jersey, and will answer that the votes here given for Lecompton will be her last Slave votes given for the next ten years. Addressing himself next to the election board, he said ghosts on the Styx are not more thick and cloudy than are the spirits of the departed Governors of Kansas, who attempted to give correct returns. He had no confidence in the President as an element of that board. He had had experience that some would cry "Shame" that he disparaged or defamed the President, but he considered that once men in Virginia cried "Shame" on PATRICK HENRY. Men were not wanting in Rome to cry "Shame" on CATO, and they were no friends of liberty who, in Senates, fear to oppose Kings or Presidents.

He went on to speak of the bill under its aspect of compromise, saying it offered very little Freedom, and a great deal of Slavery.

[Here Mr. BIGLER announced that the bill had passed the House. Considerable sensation was manifested in the galleries and on the floor.]

Mr. SEWARD resumed, saying that the announcement caused him no discouragement. It was little matter practically whether it was the last defeat, or the first victory.

After a few words of explanation by Messrs. BIGLER and CAMERON, as to the order of the vote, the question was taken. Yeas, 30; nays, 22.

NAYS—Messrs. Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hall, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson.

PAIRED—Messrs. Bell with Pearce, Fitch with Sumner.

ABSENT—Clark, who is sick, Bates, Henderson, Pearce, Reid, Thompson of Ky.

Thereafter Mr. HUNTER moved that the Senate do recede from the amendments to the Deficiency bill. Carried without debate, by 25 against 22.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 30.

Mr. ENGLISH called for the regular order, being the Kansas report of the Committee of Conference.

Mr. CLARK, of New-York, had intended to give the reasons why he should vote against it, but a night's sickness had left him physically unable to undertake the task. He would, therefore, now merely say that he regarded this new scheme as eminently objectionable in form, and still more dangerous in substance. He would seek the floor on a future occasion to deliver his views.

Mr. BRYAN, of Texas, gave the reasons why he had acted with a little squad of Southern members on this subject. After alluding to the remark of Senator SEWARD, that he regarded the battle between Freedom and Slavery as already fought, he said he would do nothing to jeopard the union of the South for the protection of the South, which is much needed.

Mr. SHORTER, of Alabama, said he had, with five or six Southern Democrats, uniformly resisted the previous question. He wanted time for discussion, in order to arrive at a correct construction of this bill. He now found that the general construction was that it did not refer the Lecompton Constitution back to the people of Kansas. If he believed it did, he would vote against it, even with the Black Republicans. The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. STEPHENS) said the Constitution was not to be submitted, and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ENGLISH) by his silence acquiesced in that view. Therefore he (SHORTER) would now coöperate with the friends of the measure and vote for the previous question.

Mr. CAMPBELL said his colleague, (Mr. COX,) at the commencement of the session, took the banner of popular sovereignty in his hand and triumphantly defended it, but now, in the full view of a glorious victory, he beat a retreat.

Mr. COX wished to say that he thought the amendment which the House passed was the best, but as this could not become a law, he was willing to take the next best under the circumstances.

Mr. CAMPBELL now asked Mr. COX whether he understood the bill of the Committee of Conference as submitting the Constitution to the vote of the people?

Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, objected to Mr. COX answering the question.

Mr. COX replied, although the Constitution was not submitted directly, yet, in effect, the people of Kansas will have an opportunity to say whether they want it.

Mr. CAMPBELL wanted an unequivocal answer. He then produced a letter written by Mr. COX, dated Feb. 6, in which the latter said, "while he had a vote, it should never be draggled in the Lecompton mire, and that, so help him God, he never could do otherwise." Yes, remarked Mr. CAMPBELL, my colleague said he would vote for no proposition which would not submit the Constitution to the vote of the people.

Mr. CAMPBELL replied that he did not make the assertion with reference to the gentleman, and asked Mr. GROESBECK whether he understood this bill as submitting the Constitution.

Mr. GROESBECK—In effect it does.

Mr. OWEN JONES, of Pennsylvania, remarked that he had never given a pledge to Mr. CAMPBELL or anybody else that he would stand by the Montgomery amendment or any other measure.

Mr. COX said he still indorsed that letter.

Mr. CAMPBELL referred to the fact that about twenty Anti-Lecompton Democrats were pledged on the high point of personal honor to stand to the end by the Montgomery amendment, in company with the Republicans.

Mr. GROESBECK replied that he had made no such understanding or consultation.

Mr. CAMPBELL asked whether he did not meet with what were known as Anti-Lecompton Democrats, and whether or not a Committee was not appointed with power to represent and speak for them to another body?

Mr. JONES replied that he met with them on one or two occasions with certain Democrats, but no Committee of that kind was appointed or authorized to pledge his vote on any subject.

Mr. CAMPBELL asked him whether the Constitution was to be submitted?

Mr. JONES replied that he was willing to let the people construe that for themselves. [Laughter.]

Mr. BONHAM moved the previous question. Mr. GROW moved, but unsuccessfully, a call of the House.

Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, obtained consent to make a few remarks. He said that Mr. COX, at a certain time, was not only opposed to the Lecompton Constitution, but on Monday last, late in the afternoon, came to his desk, and read a letter which he had written to the *Ohio Statesman, denouncing the report of the Committee of Conference, as the most infamous that could be made, and denouncing the Chairman for having made such a report.*

Mr. COX—(Earnestly)—That is not true.

Mr. HASKIN—I can prove it by a gentleman from Illinois—Mr. HARRIS.

Mr. COX—I can furnish the letter.

Cries of "Order."

The Speaker requested gentlemen to take their seats.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, called Mr. HASKIN to order, on the ground that he was impugning Mr. COX's motives.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, interposed, saying the remarks of Mr. HASKIN were irrelevant, and must be confined to the pending measure.

There was much confusion and excitement during these proceedings.

The Speaker reminded Mr. HASKIN that his remarks were assuming a personal character. He could give reasons for or against the bill, but not indulge in personalities.

Mr. HASKIN said he was simply giving the facts in connection with the Lecompton fraud, and could prove what he had stated. Twenty-three Democrats started out against the Senate bill and only twelve were left, just equal to the number of the Apostles. The gentleman from Ohio had seen new light, and he asked him to give it to the country.

Mr. COX replied that he had stated yesterday that his first impression was against the Conference report, and now repeated that it did not entirely meet his views. In his letter to the Ohio *Statesman*, he gave his opinion and objections. At that time his best impressions were against the report, because he thought it disseminated against a Free, and in favor of a Slave, State. But he had conferred with Gov. WALKER, learning from him that next Fall Kansas will have a population sufficient under the Federal ratio for a member of Congress, and he took the report as the best he could get. The gentleman from New-York should not insinuate that he was a Judas. That gentleman knew full well that no one from the Administration, or any other source, had dared to approach him on the subject. [Laughter on the Republican side.] He had acted with an honest mind and pure heart for himself, and any man who insinuated to the contrary was not worthy of a place on this floor, nor would he be, if he had betrayed confidence and proved recreant to all he had heretofore said or done. He appealed to heaven for the rectitude of his intentions. The Constitution was practically submitted to the people of Kansas, and they would have a chance to kill it. He asked Mr. HASKIN whether there had been falsehood or recreancy on his part.

Mr. HASKIN—I leave that to the country to judge.

Mr. COX (with earnest and excited gesticulations) made a reply, which was lost in the greatest possible confusion.

The Speaker loudly rapped, and said he would prohibit any language approaching to eersonalities.

Mr. ADRAIN (amid cries of order) hoped Mr. HASKIN would give way for him to say a few words.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, loudly objected, as did other gentlemen.

Amid the confusion Mr. ADRAIN raised his voice to the highest pitch, and said no improper motives should be attributed to Cox. From the first moment of his intercouse with him, he believed him a pure high-minded honorable gentleman, and although Mr. COX had changed his views on this subject, he had a perfect right to do so.

Mr. HASKIN gave his reasons why he should vote against the report, and briefly vindicated the remaining Anti-Lecompton Democrats.

The submission of the Constitution in the way proposed, was of a thimble-rigging character, and an attempt to reach by indirect action what the South should attempt directly. It was because he wanted to see the Democratic Party triumphant in 1860 that he was against the passage of the bill, and 12 or 13 Anti-Lecompton Democrats would oppose it to the bitter end.

The demand for the previous question was seconded. Voices—"Now we'll have a vote"—"Order"—"Take your seats," &c

The Speaker repeatedly rapped and called to order.

During the roll call the House was unusually quiet. Before the vote was announced the Speaker requested that there be no demonstrations of applause or dissatisfaction. The result on adopting the Kansas report was—Yeas, 112; Nays, 103.

Applause followed, accompanied by hisses.

The Speaker said there were Assistant Doorkeepers in the galleries, who would take disturbers of the House into custody. The following is the vote on agreeing to the Kansas report:

YEAS.

Ahl, Penn., Dem.	Owen Jones, Penn., Dem.
Anderson, Mo., Am.	Kelly, N. Y., Dem.
Atkins, Tenn., Dem.	Keitt, S. C., Dem.
Avery, Tenn., Dem.	Kunkel, Md., Dem.
Barksdale, Miss., Dem.	Lamar, Miss., Dem.
Bishop, Conn., Dem.	Lawrence, Ohio, Dem.
Bocock, Va., Dem.	Landy, Pa., Dem.
Bowie, Md., Dem.	Leidy, Penn., Dem.
Boyce, S. C., Dem.	Letcher, Va., Dem.
Branch, N. C., Dem.	Maclay, N. Y., Dem.
Bryan, Texas, Dem.	Mason, Ky., Dem.
Burnett, Ky., Dem.	McQueen, S. C., Dem.
Burns, Ohio, Dem.	Maynard, Tenn., Am.
Caruthers, Mo., Dem.	Miles, S. C., Dem.
Caskie, Va., Dem.	Miller, Ohio, Dem.
Clark, Mo., Dem.	Millson, Va., Dem.
Clay, Ky., Dem.	Moore, Ala., Dem.
Clemens, Va., Dem.	Niblack, Ind., Dem.
Clingham, N. C., Dem.	Pendleton, Ohio, Dem.
Cobb, Ala., Dem.	Peyton, Ky. Dem.
John Cochrane, N. Y., Dem.	Phelps, Mo., Dem.
Cockerill, Ohio. Dem.	Phillips, Pa., Dem.
Corning, N. Y., Dem.	Powell, Va., Dem.
Cox, Ohio, Dem.	Ready, Tenn., Am.
Craig, Mo., Dem.	Reagan, Texas, Dem.
Craige, N. C., Dem.	Reilly, Pa., Dem.
Crawford, Ga., Dem.	Ruffin, N. C., Dem.
Currie, Fla., Dem.	Russell, N. Y., Dem.
Davidson, La., Dem.	Sandidge, La., Dem.
Dewart, Penn., Dem.	Savage, Tenn., Dem.
Dowdell, Ala., Dem.	Scales, N. C., Dem.
Edmundson, Va., Dem.	Scott, Cal., Dem.
Elliott, Ky., Dem.	Searing, N. Y., Dem.
English, Ind., Dem.	Shaw, N. C., Dem.
Eustis, La., Am.	Seward, Ga., Dem.
Florence, Penn., Dem.	Shorter, Ala., Dem.
Foley, Ind., Dem.	Sickles, N. Y., Dem.
Gartrell, Ga., Dem.	Singleton, Miss., Dem.
Gillis, Pa., Dem.	Smith, Tenn., Dem.
Gilmer, N. C., Am.	Smith, Va., Dem.
Goode, Va., Dem.	Stallworth, Ala., Dem.
Greenwood, Ark., Dem.	Stephens, Ga., Dem.
Gregg, Ind., Dem.	Stevenson, Ky., Dem.
Groesbeck, Ohio. Dem.	Talbott, Ky., Dem.
Hawkins, Fla., Dem.	Trippe, Ga., Am.
Hall, Ohio. Dem.	Ward, N. Y., Dem.
Hatch, N. Y., Dem.	Watkins, Tenn., Dem.
Hopkins, Va., Dem.	White, Penn., Dem.
Houston, Ala., Dem.	Whiteley, Del., Dem.
Hughes, Ind., Dem.	Winslow, N. C., Dem.
Huyler, N. J., Dem.	Woodson, Mo., Am.
Jackson, Ga., Dem.	Wortendyke, N. J., Dem.
Jenkins, Va., Dem.	Wright, Ga., Dem.
Jewett, Ky., Dem.	Wright, Tenn., Dem.
Jones, Tenn., Dem.	Zollicoffer, Tenn., Am.
J. C. Jones, Penn., Dem.	

NAYS.

Abbott, Me., Rep.	Hoard, N. Y., Rep.
Adrian, N. J., Dem.	Haskin, N. Y., Dem.
Andrews, N. Y., Rep.	Howard, Mich., Rep.
Bennett, N. Y., Rep.	Kellogg, Ill., Rep.
Billinghurst, Wis., Rep.	Kelsey, N. Y., Rep.
Bingham, Ohio, Rep.	Kilgore, Ind., Rep.
Blair, Miss., Rep.	Knapp, Mass., Rep.
Bliss, Ohio, Rep.	Leitch, Mich., Rep.
Bonham, S. C., Dem.	Leiter, Ohio, Rep.
Bravton, R. I., Rep.	Lovejoy, Ill., Rep.
Buffinton, Mass., Rep.	McKibbin, Cal., Dem.
Burlingame, Mass., Rep.	Marshall, Ky., Am.
Burroughs, N. Y., Rep.	Marshall, Ill., Dem.
Campbell, Ohio, Rep.	Morgan, N. Y., Rep.
Case, Ind., Rep.	Morris, Pa., Rep.
Chaffee, Mass., Rep.	Morris, Ill., Dem.
Chapman, Penn., Dem.	Morse, Me., Rep.
Clark, Conn., Rep.	Morse, N. Y., Rep.
Clark, N. J., Dem.	Mott, Ohio, Rep.
Clawson, N. J., Rep.	Murray, N. Y., Rep.
C. B. Cochran, N. J., R	Nichols, Ohio, Rep.
Colfax, Ind., Rep.	Olin, N. Y., Rep.
Comins, Mass., Rep.	Palmer, N. Y., Rep.
Covode, Penn., Rep.	Parker, N. Y., Rep.
Cragin, N. H., Rep.	Pettit, Ind., Rep.
Curtis, Iowa, Rep.	Pike, N. H., Rep.
Damrell, Mass., Rep.	Pottle, N. Y., Rep.
Davis, Md., Am.	Potter, Wis., Rep.
Davis, Ind. Dem.	Quitman, Miss., Dem.
Davis, Mass., Rep.	Ricaud, Md., Am.
Davis, Iowa, Rep.	Robbins, N. J., Rep.
Dawes, Mass., Rep.	Roberts, Penn., Rep.
Dean, Conn., Rep.	Royce, Vt., Rep.
Dick, Penn., Rep.	Shaw, Ill., Dem.
Dodd, N. Y., Rep.	Sherman, Ohio, Rep.
Durfee, R. I., Rep.	Sherman, N. Y., Rep.
Edie, Penn., Rep.	Smith, Ill., Dem.
Farnsworth, Ill., Rep.	Spinner, N. Y., Rep.
Fenton, N. Y., Rep.	Stanton, Ohio, Rep.
Foster, Me., Rep.	Stewart, Penn., Rep.
Giddings, Ohio. Rep.	Tappan, N. H., Rep.
Gilman, Me., Rep.	Thayer, Mass., Rep.
Gooch, Va., Dem.	Tompkins, Ohio, Rep.
Godwin, N. Y., Rep.	Underwood, Ky., Am.
Granger, N. Y., Rep.	Wade, Ohio, Rep.
Grow, Penn., Rep.	Walbridge, Mich., Rep.
Hall, Mass., Rep.	Waldron, Vt., Rep.
Harlan, Ohio, Rep.	Walton, Vt., Rep.
Harris, Ill., Dem.	Washburne, Ill., Rep.
Harris, Md. Am.	Washburn, Me., Rep.
Hickman, Penn., Dem.	Wilson, Ind., Rep.

RECAPITULATION.

In Favor of the Bill.

Democrats	104
Republicans	—
Americans	8
Total	—112

Against the Bill.

Democrats	15
Republicans	83
Americans	5
Total	—103
Majority in favor of the bill	9

Mr. ENGLISH moved to reconsider the vote by which the report was agreed to, and to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. CAMPBELL asked him to withdraw the demand, as it was fighting after the battle was over.

Mr. WASHBURNE—I'll not withdraw. The battle is not over, and I'll fight it to the end of time.

Mr. ENGLISH's motion was agreed to, by a vote of 113 against 100.

Mr. STANTON offered a resolution authorizing any two members of the Committee to investigate the affairs of LAWRENCE, STONE & Co. to proceed to Philadelphia to take the testimony of important witnesses who are physically unable to come to Washington. Adopted.

Mr. CLARK, of New-York, made a statement on behalf of Messrs. HASKIN and COX, saying the former withdrew any imputation he may have cast on the personal integrity of Mr. COX, who cheerfully accepted Mr. HASKIN's explanation.

A message was received from the Senate, with the announcement of the concurrence of that body in the report of the Committee of Conference on the Kansas bill. The House adjourned till Monday.

Will a Loan be Needed?—None actually Demanded—Undeveloped Resources of the Treasury—The Public Lands—Suppressed Appropriations.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 30, 1858.

But for the blundering explanations and the equivocal denials of the unofficial organ, the public would have been satisfied that the Secretary of the Treasury entertained no purpose and would have no occasion to apply for an additional loan with which to eke out the relief afforded by the authority he already possesses to issue Treasury notes, and to keep in circulation $20,000,000 of that species of accommodation-paper. These notes are a loan in an inconvenient form. They have been issued to the amount of $11,000,000, of which sum $6,000,000 were placed in circulation as currency, at three per cent. interest per annum, and $5,000,000 were deposited with bankers who gave gold in exchange for them, and who probably hold them as an investment designed to be as durable as the Government's willingness to pay the four or five per cent. interest at which they were issued. Of the former issue one half has been returned to the department and been redeemed. They may be reissued at the original rate of interest, but it is not the design of the Secretary to avail himself of that privilege. He still, however, has $9,000,000 in hand, which he will exchange for coin as fast as the necessities of the public service require.

Under the law authorizing the use of these notes, there is no expedient by which the Treasury Department can protect itself, as the issuer of them, from the effects of panic and revulsion. Just in proportion as the Treasury needs an extension of credit, they cease to be a relief. It is clear, then, that unless a decided improvement take place in the public revenues, the Treasury Notes must be funded, in other words put in the shape of interest-bearing stocks redeemable at fixed periods, or there must be a loan.

Upon due inquiry I learn the fact to be that, although the Committee of Ways and Means of the House have received no application for a loan from any person in administration, they expect one to be made. But if made, it is likely to be for a very small amount, not over ten millions of dollars, so as to enable the Treasury to anticipate a couple of months' revenue. If that demand be made, it will necessarily be accompanied with a recommendation for the funding of the Treasury Notes, which would of itself be equivalent to a request for a loan, to the amount of outstanding issues. Mr. COBB is now collecting the data and estimates upon which his application will be based, if found necessary. The Committee and the House will of course accord whatever measure of relief the Secretary may decide to be necessary.

The returns of current revenue are swelled from an unexpected source. The public lands are unusually productive. The condition of the public domain in respect to the revenues derivable from it has been strangely overlooked. It was never in a condition so well adapted to meet the exigencies of the Exchequer as now. The vast extent of lands in all the States most fertile in revenue from this source, which was withdrawn in consequence of the numerous railroad grants passed by the last and the preceding Congresses, has again come into market, and the sales have swelled the receipts from less than half a million of dollars in the second quarter of the year to more than three millions in the third.

The quantity comprised within the grants to the six States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan, and the Territory of Minnesota, is roughly estimated at the Department of the Interior to be 18,000,000 acres. In order to facilitate the selection of lands donated by these grants, probably more than double the quantity was withdrawn from private entry. In truth, during the eighteen months ending Feb. 1, 1858, the Land Offices in most of these States were practically closed, and the Government was deprived of the handsome additions to its revenues they would otherwise have yielded. The receipts from public lands during the three years ending June 30, 1856, were $28,874,000, an average of $9,625,000 a year. For the last fiscal year they were $3,829,486. The restoration of these lands commenced in February last, and is going on with such rapidity that the whole mass of them will be in market by July next.

By the terms of the Railroad grants, each alternate section within a given distance of the line of road is reserved to the United States, but when offered for sale must be put up and held at the minimum price of $2 50 per acre. The progress of settlements in the new States is so rapid that there will be an eager demand for these alternate sections, and should only a tolerable condition of money affairs be restored, it cannot be doubted that the present calendar year will be a most productive one in the cash proceeds of land sales. In addition to these tracts within the pale of settlements, the Government has proclaimed for sale upwards of five millions of acres of the choicest lands of Kansas and Nebraska, and more than twenty millions of acres in California.

JOHN RANDOLPH's mother wisely told him, "keep your lands, and they will keep you." This is not a maxim on which the Government of the United States has ever acted. Its policy has been almost to thrust its estate in parcels upon tax-paying tenants, when it could not find purchasers, it has diligently scoured the highways for needy persons who would take them as a gift, like that desperate master of the feast, who, having bidden chosen guests in vain, commanded his servants to impress substitutes from the way'arers. This policy has amply vindicated itself. There is no landlord less thrifty than the General Government, and even the round hundred millions of acres appropriated to the States as swamplands, have been most profitably alienated.

The Treasury has been, moreover, steadily and quietly seeking relief by suppressing appropriations and postponing expenditures. I learn upon good authority that the amount thus saved, suspended and pushed forward to another year is hardly less than $20,000,000. The appropriations for this year were $74,000,000, and the deficiencies represented in the bill now struggling in the hands of accoucheurs provides legal authority for nearly $10,000,000, making a total authorized expenditure of $84,000,000. The expenditures up to the 1st of April, during the fiscal year, had been, in round numbers, $51,000,000, which sum included about $6,000,000 of extraordinary expenditures on account of the Army. The amount disbursed upon actual appropriations was, therefore, $45,000,000, and if we estimate $11,000,000 of expenditure upon appropriations previously made, we shall be not far from the mark. This will give a total expenditure authorized by previous legislation of $56,000,000, and indicates a suppression or deferment of appropriations to the amount of $18,000,000. A.

The Court-Martial on General Twiggs.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, April 29.

The Court-martial on General TWIGGS reassembled this morning at 11 o'clock, at Newport Barracks, General JESSUP presiding. General TWIGGS objected to Colonel FAUNTLEROY's sitting as a member of the Court, on account of former difficulties between them. The latter said the differences had been long since discarded, but asked permission to withdraw, which was granted. The balance of the day was occupied in the examination of testimony. The Court adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow, when it will, probably, conclude its labors.

CINCINNATI, Friday, April 30.

The Twiggs Court-Martial closed its session to-day, but the decision will not be known until it has been transmitted to the War Department.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 30.

No. 187—The United States *vs.* Charles Fassat. Appeal from the District Court for the Northern District of California. Justice Campbell delivered the opinion of the Court, referring the decision, and remanding the cause for further proceedings.

No. 95.—Chas. Ballance *vs.* Jos. L. Papier *et al.*

No. 96.—Chas. Ballance *vs.* Sam. Hart *et al.*

No. 97.—Jas. Barton *vs.* Robert Forsyth.

No. 98.—John Reynolds *vs.* Robert Forsyth.

No. 99.—Wm. Kellogg *vs.* Robert Forsyth.

No. 100.—Richard Gregg *vs.* Edward P. Jesson.

No. 112.—Thos. Meehan *et al. vs.* Robert Forsyth.

No. 115.—Charles Ballance *vs.* Robt. Forsyth, *et al.*—and No. 148 Jas. O'Connor *vs.* Robt. Forsyth. Motion to dismiss these cases argued on both sides.

No. 94.—Jas. Marks *vs.* Michael Dickson, *et al.* Argument continued for defendants, and concluded for plaintiff.

From Utah.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, April 30.

The Leavenworth correspondent of the *Republican* says that the Peace Commissioners, Messrs. MCCULLOUGH and POWELL, left for Utah on the 25th, with an escort of six men.

The movement to occupy the Platte District awaits the arrival of Gen. SMITH. There are now at the Fort, ready for service, fifteen hundred cavalry horses, two hundred artillery horses, and thirty-five hundred mules. Messrs. RUSSELS, MAJORS and WADDELL, contractors, have dispatched in all three hundred and twelve army supply wagons, and five hundred and fifty more are now being got in readiness.

Orsini and Pierri Meeting in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, April 30.

The friends of universal freedom held a meeting in the German Turners' Hall, Washington-street, last evening, to express their sympathy with ORSINI and PIERRI. WM. LLOYD GARRISON was expected to preside, but wrote a letter explaining his absence and ardently sympathizing with the purpose of the meeting. JOHN W. BARNES presided. Speeches were made in French, Italian, German and English. The meeting was largely attended and quite enthusiastic

Lecompton at Albany.

ALBANY, Friday, April 31.

On publication, this evening, of the passage o the English bill, one hundred guns was fired opposite the offices of the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, by the incumbents of those offices, to evince their satisfaction at the result. The news was received, generally, with mixed feelings, and outside of the offices mentioned, no great amount of enthusiasm was manifested.

Execution of William Muller.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Friday, April 30.

WILLIAM MULLER, who murdered GEORGE MATTHEWS, on the Easton turnpike on the 1st December last, was executed to-day at noon, at this place. The wretched murderer made a confession of the deed, which will be published.

Advertisement for a Canal Board Loan.

ALBANY, Friday, April 30.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund to-day advertise for proposals for the loan of $1,500,000 at five per cent., being the balance required to meet the State Stock redeemable on the 1st of July, 1858—amounting to $1,058,605 34. Proposals to be sent in until the 24th of June next.

Conviction of Tuckerman, the Mail Robber.

NEW-HAVEN, CONN., Friday, April 30.

The Tuckerman case is disposed of before the United States District Court, in session here. The defence was abandoned after a portion of the testimony had been received. The jury found a verdict of guilty on four counts. The prisoner will be sentenced next Tuesday.

Sailing of Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, for Europe.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 30

Bishop POTTER, of Pennsylvania, and his lady and children, have sailed for Europe in the Liverpool packet-ship *Saranac*.

The British Mercantile Marine.

A return has been laid before the British Parliament showing the number and tonnage of British registered vessels, distinguishing sailing vessels from steamers, and the number of men employed in them, in each year from 1853 to 1857, embracing vessels registered in the Channel Islands, but not those belonging to Colonial ports, nor river steamers employed in the conveyance of passengers only. The number of sailing vessels increased during the five years, from 17,567 to 18,429, and the amount of their aggregate tonnage from 3,511,827 tons to 3,830,119 tons, but the number of men employed diminished from 155,006 to 151,434. The increase in the steam mercantile navy was much greater. In 1853

length. On the Eighth-avenue, a similar arrangement may probably be effected, as there would be no occasion to back up carts against the park side of the avenue, it is feasible to carry the railway tracks close to the edge of the promenade, thus leaving a clear space for carriages on the building side, and making the access to the park side more clean and convenient.

On the southern boundary it is not desirable to reduce the already moderate width of the carriage way. It is, on the other hand, a question whether, as the streets and the park both, in reality, are the property of one owner—the City—this street should not be treated in a similar manner. It will, from its position, be in time rather crowded with traffic, and will, therefore, have some claim to be widened on this ground alone.

TREATMENT OF BOUNDARY LINES.

To conceal the houses on the opposite side of the street, from the Park, and to insure an umbrageous horizon line, it is proposed, as will be seen in the plan, to plant a line of trees all around the outer edge of the park, between the sidewalk and roadway. On approaching the Fifth and Eighth avenue entrances, this line of trees along Fifty-ninth street will come prominently into view, and have a handsome effect if the street is widened; but, if Fifty-ninth-street is allowed to remain a narrow street, it is feared that it will be difficult to prevent this boundary line of the Park from having a contracted and somewhat mean appearance. Hence, we have thought it proper, in our plan, to assume the advantage and practicability of this arrangement to be conceded; but, if this should not be the case, it will be readily perceived that it forms no essential part of our design.

On the space originally provided for a sidewalk on the Park side of the streets and avenues, there will, in any case, be room for such a line of trees as we have proposed. The continuous exterior mall should by no means be given up, even thought it cannot be made in all parts as wide as we have proposed. At many points, and frequently for quite long distances, it will form an elevated terrace, commanding extensive views over the Park, of the most interesting character; and a mere parapet-wall three or four feet high, will, in such cases, be all-sufficient for the safety of promenaders and the protection of the Park from interlopers.

The handsomest approach from the City is certain to be along the Fifth-avenue, and it will be generally felt that immediate entrance should be had at the angle on this street.

The grade of the avenue has been made so high, that considerable filling-in would be required to avoid a rapid descent; but this single difficulty overcome, the ground beyond has great advantages for a dignified entrance to the park. A massive rock, in connection with this made-ground, offers a sufficiently large natural feature to occupy the attention, and will, at once reduce the artificial character to a minor importance. If, next, we stand upon that portion of the rock (a little north of the large cherry-tree) at grade-height, we find that there is another rocky hillock within a short distance, in the direction a visitor to the Park would naturally pursue—that is to say, towards the centre of the Park. This can be easily reached by slighly raising the intermediate ground; then sweeping to the right, the natural conformation of the surface offers an easy ascent to a plateau, (two rods west of the powder-house,) directly connected with the extensive table-land which occupies the centre of the lower half of the Park.

From this plateau (now occupied mainly by the nursery) a view is had of nearly all the Park up to the Reservoir, in a northerly direction; and on looking to the south and west, we perceive natural approaches from these directions, which suggest a suitable point of concentration for all avenues leading from the lower part of the City to the interior of the Park.

THE AVENUE.

Vista Rock, the most prominent point in the landscape of the lower Park, here first comes distinctly into view, and fortunately in a direction diagonal to the boundary lines, from which it is desirable to withdraw attention in every possible way. We therefore accept this line of view as affording an all sufficient motive to our further procedure. Although averse on general principles to a symmetrical arrangement of trees, we consider it an essential feature of a metropolitan park, that it should contain a grand promenade, level, spacious and thoroughly shaded. This result can in no other way be so completely reached as by an avenue, which contains so many elements of grandeur and magnificence that it should be recognized as an essential feature in the arrangement of any large park. The whole topographical character of the Park is so varied, so suggestive of natural treatment, so picturesque, so individual in its characters, that it would be contrary to common sense to make the avenue its leading feature, or to occupy any great extent of ground for this special purpose. It must be subservient to the general design. If that general design is to be in accordance with the present configuration of the ground, and we have therefore thought that it should, so far as possible, be complete in itself, and not become a portion of any of the leading drives. There is no dignity of effect to be produced by driving through an avenue a quarter of a mile long, unless it leads to, and becomes an accessory of, some grand architectural structure, which itself, and not the avenue, is the ultimatum of interest.

THE PROMENADE.

We therefore look at our avenue in the light of an artificial structure on a scale of magnitude commensurate with a size of the park, and intend in our design that it should occupy the same position of relative importance in the general arrangement of the plan, that a mansion should occupy in a park prepared for private occupation. The importance that is justly connected with the idea of the residdence of the owner in even the most extensive private grounds, finds no parallel in a public park, however small, and we feel that the interest of the visitor, who, in the best sense, is the true owner, should concentrate on features of natural, instead of artificial, beauty. Many elegant buildings may be appropriately erected for desirable purposes in a public park; but we conceive that all such architectural structures should be confessedly subservient to the main idea. The park itself should always be uppermost in the mind of the beholder. Holding this general principle to be of considerable importance, we have preferred to place the avenue where it can be terminated appropriately at one end with a landscape attraction of considerable extent, and to relieve the south entrance with only so much architectural treatment as is required for the adornment of this principle promenade.

This avenue may be considered the central feature in our plan for laying out the lower park, and the other details of arrangement are more or less designed in connection with it.

PARADE GROUND.

To the west is the parade ground, containing about 25 acres, that may, at a moderate expense, be levelled and made suitable for its purpose; and also some eight or ten acres of broken ground, that will be more or less available for military exercises. A military entrance from Eighth-avenue is proposed to be made at Sixty-ninth street, which has been already, at considerable expense, cut through the rock at this point, and offers a suggestion for a picturesque approach with a portcullis gate, and with the main park-drive carried over it at a higher level.

PLAYGROUND.

The natural southern boundary of the table-land, occupied by the parade ground, is a rapid slope, in the line of Sixty-sixth-street; in this slope it is proposed to sink one of the tranverse roads; and on a level plane below it, stretching to the south, a playground, about ten acres in extent, is located, as indicated on the plan. We have thought it very desirable to have a cricket ground of this size near the southern boundary of the Park, and not far from the Sixth and Eighth avenue Railroads, which offer the most rapid means of access from the lower part of the City.

In this playground sites are suggested for two buildings of moderate dimensions; one for visitors to view the games, appropriately located on a large rock that overlooks the ground; and the other for the players, at the entrance from the transverse road, by which an exit could be obtained from the playground after the other gates were closed. The ground at the southwest corner of the Park it is proposed to fill in sufficiently to make, on the plan indicated, an agreeable Eight-avenue entrance.

THE LOWER LAKE.

To the southeast of the promenade, and between the Fifth and Sixth avenue entrances, it is proposed to form a lake of irregular shape, and with an area of eight or nine acres. This arrangement has been suggested by the present nature of the ground, which is low and somewhat swampy. It is conceived that, by introducing such an ornamental sheet of water into the composition at this point, the picturesque effect of the bold bluffs that will run down to its edge and overhang it, must be much increased; and that by means of such a natural boundary, this rocky section of the Park will be rendered more retired and attractive as a pleasant walk or lounge.

THE ARSENAL.

To the southeast of the promenade will be found that portion of the park in which the present Arsenal is situated. This ground is undulating and agreeable in its character, and will offer pleasant opportunities for shady walks. The Arsenal itself, although at present a very unattractive structure, and only tolerably built, contains a great deal of room, in a form that adapts it very well to the purposes of a museum. It is proposed, therefore, to improve its external appearance, so far as may be necessary, without changing its shape or usefulness, or going to any great expense; and as it occurs rather near the Fifth-avenue entrance, and is, therefore, likely to occupy too considerable a share of attention, if left exposed to view from the south, it is intended, as early as possible, to plant in its vicinity forest-trees, large size, that will, after a few years, prevent the museum from attracting an undue share of attention in the general landscape.

To the east of the promenade, there will be a half-mile stretch of lawn and trees from the vicinity of Fifty-ninth-street to Seventy-second-street, and this will be the dress ground of the Park; and in a prominent position on this ground, the site for a music-hall, called for in our instructions, has been set apart, and we have suggested that a palm-house and large conservatory should be added to this music-hall whenever it is built.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

The garden is located in low ground to the north-east of the promenade, and close to Fifth-avenue, the grade of which at the centre line of the garden is about twenty feet above the present level of the ground.

The plan of the flower-garden itself is geometrical, and it is surrounded by an irregular and less formal plantation of shrubs, that will serve to connect it with the park proper. In the centre it is proposed to construct a large basin for a fountain, with a high jet; other smaller jets are prepared for, as indicated; and, in connection with the north wall, which will be somewhat below the surface of the ground beyond, it is proposed to arrange some such wall fountain as the celebrated one of Trevi. The water for this fountain will, in the present case, be supplied from the overflow from the skating pond, and also from the Reservoir, and will fall into a semi-circular marble basin, with a paved floor. Such a fountain is out of place unless it can be furnished with an ample supply of water; but, in the position assigned to it on our plan, there will be no difficulty in procuring all the water that can be required for the purpose.

To the northwest of the promenade is a slope, offering an appropriate site for a summer house, that in such a situation should have some architectural pretension; and further to the west, near Eighth-avenue, in a stretch of table-land, terminated by an abrupt rocky descent, that suggests itself as well suited for a Casino or refreshment house.

From the upper end of the promenade the rocky hill-side to the north, surmounted by Vista Rock at its highest point, comes in full view; and on this rock it will be generally conceded a tower should be erected—but by no means a large one, or the whole scale of the view will be destroyed. To the north and northwest of the promenade, a tract of low ground is proposed to be converted into the skating pond called for in our instructions; and the picturesque scenery between Vista Rock and the promenade will thus be heightened in effect, when seen from the south side of this lake, of about fourteen acres. A terrace approach, as shown on the plan, is proposed, from the avenue to the water. This feature, although by no means absolutely necessary, would add much to the general effect, and could be introduced at any future time.

The management of the ground between the skating pond and Vista Rock appears to be indicated by its form and the character of its present growth. It is well sheltered, and large masses of rock occur at intervals. The soil is moist, and altogether remarkably well adapted to what is called in Europe an American garden—that is, a ground for the special cultivation of hardy plants of the natural order Ericaceæ, consisting of rhododendrons, andromedas, azaleas, kalmias, rhodoras, &c. The present growth, consisting of sweet-gum, spice bush, tulip-tree, sassafras, red-maple, black-oak, azalea, andromeda, &c., is exceedingly intricate and interesting. The ground is at present too much encumbered with stone, and with various indifferent plants. By clearing these away, and carefully leaving what is valuable—by making suitable paths, planting abundantly, as above suggested, and introducing fastigiate shrubs and evergreens occasionally, to prevent a monotony of bushes—the place may be made very charming. Where the hill side approaches the lake, sufficient openings are proposed to be left for occasional glimpses, or more open views, of water; and glades of fine turf are intended to occur at favorable intervals, so as to offer pleasant spots for rest and recreation.

To the east and south-east of the present reservoir, the general conformation of the surface continues to be of the same easy, undulating character as that to the east of the promenade. The whole space is intended to be occupied with stretches of well-kept turf with fine groups and single trees, so planted that they may appear to advantage, and not crowd each other. It is intended, as the soil and situation are adapted to the purpose, to arrange in this locality a Winter drive about a mile and a half in length, and to plant somewhat thickly with evergreens, introducing deciduous trees and shrubs occasionally, to relieve the monotony of effect. Large open glades of grass are introduced among these plantations of evergreens, as the effect aimed at is not so much that of a drive through a thick forest, crowded with tall spindling trees, as through a richly wooded country, in which the single trees and copses have had plenty of space for developing their distinctive characteristics to advantage. Immediately south and west of the present reservoir, terraces have been already formed, and these can readily be converted into continuous arbors, or borceau walks. Access will thus be provided to all the gates of the reservoir, and the wall will itself be planted out. The effect of these closely shaded walks will also, it is conceived, offer an agreeable contrast to the views from Vista Rock, in the immediate vicinity. In the northern section of this locality, and in connection with one of the transverse roads, will be found the house of the Superintendent, the office of the Commission, the police station, and other necessary buildings, such as stables, &c. The site is not far from the one at present occupied by the Police, and is thought to be well suited for its purpose. By making a private entrance along the wall of the reservoir, the whole establishment can be immediately connected, by means of the transverse road, with the City streets, and at the same time be central and elevated, without being unpleasantly prominent. It is proposed, as will be seen on the plan, to make short connections from the Park roads to the transverse thoroughfare north of the present reservoir, so as to admit of visitors shortening the drive in this way if preferred.

The new reservoir, with its high banks, will take up a great deal of room in the Park, and although it will offer a large sheet of water to the view, it will be at too high a level to become a landscape attraction from the ordinary drives and walks. It is suggested, therefore, that all round it a ride shall be constructed and carefully prepared for this purpose only; and although this feature may be somewhat costly in the first instance, it is conceived that the result would be worth the outlay, for the sake of its advantages as a ride over a mile and a half in length, commanding the view of the reservoir, and uninterfered with by the regular drives, although in connection with them at different points.

On the east of the new reservoir, the Park is diminished to a mere passage-way for connection, and it will be difficult to obtain an agreeable effect in this part of the design, unless some architectural character is given to it. It is not recommended, however, to attempt any such effect immediately, or out of the funds of the Commission, but to accept the high bank of the reservoir as a barrier to the west, for a few years; because it is thought that as soon as this part of the City is built up to any considerable extent, it will not be difficult to obtain an enriched architectual effect, appropriate to the purpose, without expenses to the Commission. An arcade, 100 feet deep, could be substantially built, and the drive could be carried above this arcade, on a level with the reservoir, and overlooking Fifth-auenue, the remainder of the ground being filled in; and it is thought that as this arcade may be lighted from the rear, and will face a fashionable thoroughfare, it will offer, at no distant period, very valuable lots for stores, or other purposes; and as it is a third of a mile in extent, it may be a source of revenue, in rent, to the Park fund, instead of a burden on it.

The north-westerly portion of the Park, above the new reservoir, is planned very simply, in accordance with what we conceive to be the suggestion of the ground. The evergreen drive is continued nearly to the foot of Bogardus Hill, and then somewhat changing its character, turns to the east. At this point a branch road crosses a brook, that is made to expand into a pool a little below the bridge; and this road then winds gradually to the top of the hill, which offers an available site for some monument of public importance, that may also be used as an observatory tower. If, as is not impropable, the transatlantic telegraph is brought to a favorable issue, while the park is in an early stage of construction, many reasons could, we think, be urged for commemorating the event by some such monument as the one suggested on the plan.

The central portion of the upper section of the park is left as open as possible, and can be levelled so far as may be required for the purposes of the playgrounds indicated on the plan.

The northeast section of the upper park is shown as an arboretum of American trees, so that every one who wishes to do so, may become acquainted with the trees and shrubs that will flourish in the open air in the Northern and Middle sections of our country.

This aboretum is not intended to be formally arranged, but to be so planned that it may present all the most beautiful features of lawn and woodland landscape, and at the same time preserve the natural order of families, so far as may be practicable. The botanical student will thus be able to find any tree or shrub without difficulty. We have selected this tract, of about 40 acres, in the upper angle of the site, so as to interfere with the more special requirements of the park as little as possible. The spot chosen is in some measure separated from the rest of the grounds, by a ridge of land between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and includes the buildings on Mount St. vincent. The wooden structures would be removed, and the brick chapel converted into a museum and library of botany, similar to that at Kew, but with more specific regard to landscape and decorative gardening. In the park itself there will be numerous specimens of all the trees, native or foreign, that are likely to thrive; but it is proposed to limit this particular collection to American trees, because the space necessary for a complete arboretum would occupy several hundred acres, and also, because it will afford an opportunity to show the great advantage that America possesses in this respect. No other extra-tropical country could furnish one-quarter the material for such a collection. In the whole of Great Britain, for example, there are less than twenty trees native to the island, that grow to be over 30 feet in height; while, in America we have from five to six times that number. There are, indeed, already over forty species of the largest native trees standing in the park, which is nearly equivalent to the number to be found in all Europe.

It is proposed to plant from one to three examples of each species of tree on open lawn, and with sufficient space about each to allow it to attain its fullest size with unrestricted expanse of branches. The effect of each tree is also to be exhibited in masses, so as to illustrate its qualities for grouping. Space is provided to admit of at least three specimens of every native tree which is known to flourish in the United States north of North Carolina; also, for several specimens of every shrub. These latter, however, except in particular instances, are not expected to be planted singly, but in thickets, and as underwood to the coppice masses—as may best accord with their natural habits, and be most agreeable to the eye.

The leading features of the plan have now, it is thought, been referred to. It has not been considered necessary to especially particularize the different trees proposed to be used in the various parts of the Park. For the purposes of the avenue, the American elm naturally suggests itself at once as the tree to be used; and it is to be hoped that the fine effect this produces, when planted in regular lines, may in a few years be realized in Central Park.

There is no other part of the plan in which the planting calls for particular mention, except to the south of the skating pond. An opportunity is there afforded for an exhibition of semi-tropical trees.

The plan does not show any brooks, except a small one in connection with the pool at the foot of Bogardus Hill, which can always be kept full by the waste water from the New Reservoir. Mere rivulets are uninteresting, and we have preferred to collect the ornamental water in large sheets, and to carry off through undergreund drains the water that at present runs through the Park in shallow brooks.

As a general rule, we propose to run footpaths close to the carriage roads, which are intended to be six feet wide, allowing a space of four feet of turf as a barrier between the drive and the path. Other more private footpaths are introduced, but it is hardly thought that any plan would be popular in New-York that did not allow of a continuous promenade along the line of the drives, so that pedestrians may have ample opportuuity to look at the equipages and their inmates.

It will be perceived that no long straight drive has been provided on the plan. This feature has been studiously avoided, because it would offer opportunities for trotting matches. The popular idea of the Park is a beautiful open green space, in which quiet drives, rides and strolls may be had. This cannot be preserved, if a race-course, or a road that can readily be used as a race-course, is made one of its leading attractions.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Politicians Counting their Chickens—Theatricals—Sympathy with Orsini & Co.—Cars for Egypt—Removal of the Boston Library—Mortality in Boston—Prospects for May Day, &c., &c.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 28, 1858.

The custom of counting chickens ere the eggs from which they are to be hatched have been laid, is a common one in this city, where people are supposed to take life hard and be of an ultra practical character. Our politicians are great "architects of ruin," for they build castles in the air towering as Babel, which come clattering about their ears, just as they have been pronounced, by the builders themselves, the most perfect specimens of design and solidity that ever tasked invention and industry. Half these magnificent defeats which the Whigs used to encounter were planned by their friends here; and whenever the Whigs made a good move, it was sure to be condemned by their Boston associates. Nothing was ever more unpopular in Boston, for instance than General HARRISON'S nomination. All this is a preface to the statement that some gentlemen here are making themselves very useful, in their own conceit, in settling the details of the next Presidential election, the effect of which will be, mightily to unsettle the election itself. If experience through misfortune would do them any good, they should be perfect, for they have been beaten often enough to have learned wisdom in that way. But like the young women who were "whipped an hundred thousand times for lying," they will keep at their old tricks. Their conduct would be absurd even if they had any claim to be considered Solomons; but as they are anything but imitations of the wisest of Kings, and cannot be made to understand that all their works are but vanity, and vexatious to the spirits of other men, their planning and plotting are doubly foolish. CATILINE played the great game daringly, and FAUX, in the midst of his gunpowder investment, is respectable; but what can be more contemptible than the doings of a little knot of politicians of the small-fry school, who undertook to order the affairs of a nation, when they are hardly capable of taking care of their own, fretty as the latter are, and hence suited to the cast of their minds? The mischief they do consists in the irritation they cause in minds that are disposed to let the future take care of itself, but are not willing to be told that they must and shall submit to the dictation of a little clique whose members care no more for the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the country than they do for that of Hayti. What occasion can there be for announcing that Mr. DOUGLAS is to be shelved? Some men are not so easily disposed of, and it is impolitic to sentence any man before he has even been accused, much less tried and convicted. Above all things, avoid the distribution of offices three years before they can be had under the most favorable condition of things that can possibly arise.

"The fickle breath of popular applause" was never better illustrated than in the case of AGNES ROBERTSON, who used to set the town mad, but who concluded her last engagement at the Boston on the 24th, the occasion being her farewell benefit, to a slim house. The engagement was a failure throughout, I regret to say.

CHARLES MATHEWS had a fine house to see his first appearance at the Howard last night. Everything succeeds at the Howard, where they get out the genuine old comedies with admirable casts, and have the best kind of audiences—audiences that look well, judge well, and pay well. We have not had anything like it in Boston since the best days of the old Tremont, before SHALES had been heard of, and when the no-haired horse had still a coat.

Some gentlemen who sympathize with those blundering imitators of the classical tyrannicides, ORSINI and PIERRI, who couldn't even accomplish the crime they planned, but performed a general massacre which they didn't plan, are to hold a meeting here in a few days, to express their approval, not of what was done on the 14th of January, but what was contemplated. From the names of the Committee of Arrangement I infer that none but foreigners are engaged in the demonstration. LOUIS NAPOLEON has few admirers in Boston, but the blunderers who sought to slay him, and could kill only the innocent and themselves, have still fewer, among the native population. We believe that killing is murder, and that ORSINI is no more entitled to praise than was BALTHASOR GERARD, who, at least, succeeded in what he undertook and did not convert the streets of a great city into an Aceldama. GERARD may have been an inferior man as compared with ORSINI, but he was a fanatic, and that implies honesty. MOTLEY, whose judgment in the premises must be final, pronounces him to have been an exalted enthusiast, but not purely an enthusiast, as he looked out well for the material reward that has been offered for the murder of the Prince of Orange.

The bark *Champion* sailed hence on Monday, for Egypt, with cars for the Pacha's railway. The *Starr King* will sail soon with the remainder of the Pacha's goods. He is said to like them, and our manufacturers generally.

The rumor that Mr. SUMNER means to resign has been revived, in consequence of a Washington letter representing his health to be less restored than was expected. I have reason to believe that the writer takes a very proper view of the subject. Mr. SUMNER'S resignation at this time would produce some singular effects on our politics.

The Boston Library is to be removed from Arch-street to Essex street, going South, after a dignified Northern residence of sixty years. The Society had no wish to move, being a drowsy concern, and averse to locomotion, as are all sensible people and societies; but the city is bent upon opening Arch-street, and Chief Justice SHAW advised the Association to move, and take the $12,000 that had been offered them, rather than go to law!—which shows what is *his* idea of "legal redress," another mode of undressing both parties. Essex-street is not half so good a locality as that which is to be vacated, and the change will probably be the death of some people, who never before stirred, and who never will stir again.

There were but 65 deaths here last week, three-fifths of which were of males, a larger balance than usual against the masculines. Why is it that men die more numerously than women? Is it because they are more stubborn, and refusing to bend, are broken by old Small-back? Measles killed 6; which is an unusually large proportion for that disease, generally more troublesome than fatal. Three-fifths of the deaths were of persons of the age of ten years and under, mostly under. All but 16 were of foreign birth or parentage.

If we do not have a change of weather soon, and that of a comprehensive character, there will be but a poor look for the May-day people, queens and all. Monday morning the ground was covered with snow, and there was a struggle between sun and clouds all through the day, in which clouds finally got the best of it; for yesterday fornoon there commenced a driving snow-storm, which lasted until late into the the night. Rarely have we had a severer storm of the kind, so late in the season. The country in the vicinity was white this morning, as far as eye could see; and the sickly sun had a genuine Novemberish look, as if he were saying, "This is what you call Spring, is it?" Many enthusiastic individuals planted their gardens last week, and most of them will have the satisfaction of planting them over again. The poor currant bushes had leaved out: and our currant crop will probably be as small as that of Zante. The weather continues cold, "with winds above and slush below." To complete the picture of this charming season, a woman was killed by lightning at Groton Junction on the 23d.

There have been sales of real estate at East Boston at fair prices. The plan to extend Devonshire-street to Franklin-street, and some similar projects not yet fully developed, have led to a rise of property in some parts of the city, which was why the said plan and projects, it is likely, were started. Ten, twelve, and even fifteen dollars are asked per square foot for land which could have been bought for $7 last year, before even the sugar panic, and that was half over ere the sweeping panic began. It would be very foolish to infer from this rise, however, any improvement in business in Boston. It is mere speculation, made the more pronounced by the spasmodic efforts of the masses of money that have accumulated to accomplish "the mission" of coin, which is to circulate, or to increase paper circulation. Money can't be idle; it jumps at the first thing that presents itself, like a hungry pike at a piece of rag. There is some tearing down and building in different parts of the city. South Boston is quite alive with work or the hope of it. New streets are laying out, and sites for new buildings are in course of selection. There is to be a park (or paddock?) of seven acres there, made at the expense of the city government.

The state of the times may be inferred from the rates at which some of our railroad stocks rule. The Cambridge Horse Railroad, which is a guaranteed 9 per cent. stock, is in no higher demand than 87, and a few shares have been offered at 90. Yet, it is certain, humanly speaking, this must prove one of the best investments in the world, unless it should be ruined by those who may have the management of it, through the extraordinary gullibility of stockholders, which is the mode by which most American concerns go to the dogs, especially in this part of the country, where the disposition to worship the almighty dollar is very strong, when it assumes the shape of some gentleman of the ancient family of the chuckleheads.

The *Boston Annual*, containing a list of our richest men, has just come out. It is a rich work in all respects, and the millions "foot up" most sonorously; but it is made from last year's tax-book, and so does not represent the state of things here now.

Our Supreme Court has given the opinion that the new murder-law does not operate to prevent the issuing of a death-warrant in a case where there has been a conviction and sentence. The Court's opinion was asked by the Governor, and, it is supposed, with reference to McGee's case.

A Committee of persons who are in favor of the removal of the Post-Office to Summer-street, is about to visit Washington. The Postmaster-General should not listen for one moment to the supporters of that foul and corrupt job.

The city of Roxbury has appropriated $48,650 for the support of schools, the current year.

The addition to the editorial force of the *Bee* will not make any change in the political sentiments and position of that paper, which, as heretofore, will support the candidates and principles of the Republican party. THYME.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Hall.

The United States vs. *George Green.*—The defendant was master of the ship *A. Z.*, and was indicted for manslaughter, in causing the death of one of the crew of the ship, while on a voyage from Liverpool to this port. The evidence for the prosecution showed a continued course of ill-treatment of the man on the part of the Captain, and of the mates, without interference from the Captain—such as striking him and kicking him, tying him to a handspike, and having him scrubbed with coarse canvas, and having him walked up and down the deck while he was too weak and sick to stand up, and keeping him triced up in the rigging for several hours, because he could not or would not stand, only a short time before he died.

The evidence for the defence showed that the man was very filthy in his habit, and was scrubbed on that account; that he was a skulker on board ship, and was punished for that; that he received injuries from other parties on board, and made no complaint of ill-treatment before he died. The good character of the defendant was also shown, and some threats on the part of some of the witnesses against the defendant.

The Jury after an absence of an hour or more, returned with a verdict of "Not Guilty." The defendant was a good deal affected upon the rendering of the verdict

For the Government, Mr. Dwight; for defendant, Judge Beebe and Mr. Graham.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM—April 30.

Before Judges Thompson, McCarthy and Maynard.

DECISIONS.

Judgments affirmed with costs.—Warburgh *vs.* Wilcox *et al.*; two cases, Clapp *vs.* Graves; two cases, Adams *vs.* Beaman. Oliver *vs.* Toombs *et al.* Leycraft *vs.* Stutser. Frazer *vs.* Child and others. Cannann *vs.* Noisin. Bruver *vs.* Mason.

Judgments reversed with costs.—Kimball *vs.* Walker. Sawyer *vs.* Walker.

New trials ordered, costs to abide event.—Little *vs.* Santos. Straw *vs.* Livingston. Allen *vs.* Curry. Budke *vs.* Drake. Bodine *vs.* Broadwell. Parker *vs.* Dennistoun.

Miscellaneous.—Dayton *vs.* Cromwell. Referred back to parties to perfect the case.

Wild vs. Robinson.—Motion denied, without costs, and without prejudice to renew.

Coe vs. Robinson.—Motion denied, without costs.

Lawber vs. Peck.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, without costs.

Jobson vs. Bennett.

MARINE COURT—FRIDAY, April 30.

Before Judge Thompson.

This case still drags its slow length along, notwithstanding the persistent efforts of the plaintiff to have it decided. Yesterday Judge Thompson was to have rendered his decision on the motion to strike out of the complaint all those articles written for Mr. Bennett, and the sums charged therefor, of which Jobson could not furnish copies.

Though no formal decision is rendered, yet it is understood that the Judge will decide the motion affirmatively. In anticipation of this, and in reply to the motion, Jobson handed in an affidavit, of which he gives the following as the substance:

He deposed that, having kept no copies or notes of any of his unpublished edtorials, it was impossible for him to comply with the order, but that they related to Sickles, and various alleged misdemeanors of his, which he set forth at length, and on all which subjects Bennett requested him to procure information. The object of the visits, Jobson further deposes, was to advise and console Bennett concerning his various scrapes with Sickles; his (Bennett's) new house, its annoyances, his goadings; his alleged losses by Persse, the paper-maker; his colds, his coughs, his rheumatisms, and other infirmities of age, and also concerning the reelection of Mayor Wood, in the success of which Bennett professed to take a great interest, until on or about the 28th of October, when, having been informed by Jobson that Wood would be beaten, he replied, "He did not care a straw about the matter."

Mr. Jobson, when handing in this affidavit to Judge Thompson, stated that it was with great reluctance he felt constrained to allude to these matters concerning Mr. Sickles, though he continued on the worst of terms with that individual.

On the intimation that the motion would be decided against him, Jobson filed the following additional affidavit this morning:

David W. Jobson, plaintiff in the above cause, being duly sworn, says: In addition to the efforts already made by him, he has already delivered to the defendant, or to his editor, Hudson, the originals of the unpublished papers charged in his complaint, and that he kept no copy thereof; it being the invariable custom of literary men, or the press, when they are instructed to write an original article for exclusive publication in any special journal, to write the same with pen and ink, and retain no copy thereof, and that it is thus wholly impossible for him to comply with the order of his Honor, Judge MAYNARD, to make or furnish a copy now of articles written several months ago. D. W. JOBSON.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 30, 1858—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are unchanged; small lots of both Pots and Pearls bringing $6 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been purchased to the extent of 1,200 bags, at 10¼c.@11½c. ℔ lb. Small lots of other kinds changed hands at previous rates. 250 bags Bahia Coffee were sold by auction at 9c.@9¼c., chiefly at 9c., four months' credit.

Stock of Coffee in New-York, May 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Bahia, bags	5,000	600	8,250
Ceylon, bags	—	2,600	—
Costa Rica, bags	—	1,735	—
Jamaica, bags	—	—	819
Java, bags	4,638	1,404	—
Java, mats	—	25,366	10,710
Laguayra, bags	9,006	3,142	2,798
Maricaibo, bags	1,265	3,338	2,594
Rio, bags	27,518	59,039	14,900
St. Domingo, bags	200	500	5,500
Savanilla, bags	—	—	102
Total pkgs	47,357	97,724	45,673

COTTON—Is less active, but is held with much firmness, sales having been reported of about 700 bales at our quotations, which are, if anything, a shade under prices acceptable to factors.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplnd.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O.& Tex.
Ordinary	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling	12⅛	12¾	12⅝	13
Middling Fair	13⅛	13½	13¾	13¾

DRY GOODS—An attractive catalogue of French Dress goods was nearly all disposed of to day by auction, by VAN WYCK, TOWNSEND & WARREN, (in their new salesrooms in Vesey-street,) at essentially unchanged prices. The sale of Carpetings and Mattings, through HAGGERTY & Co., resulted more satisfactorily than some of the recent sales. Most of the Carpetings and about half of the Mattings found buyers; the Carpetings brought somewhat better prices, while the Mattings ruled steady.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is more freely offered at easier prices, yet it is not more sought after,—home dealers being the leading buyers. Sales 11,000 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 17½	@$4 30
Extra State	4 30	@ 4 45
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 15	@ 4 30
Superfine Ohio	4 25	@ 4 30
Fancy Ohio	4 35	@ 4 45
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 30	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 50	@ 6 00
Fancy Gennessee	4 35	@ 4 45
Extra Gennessee	5 00	@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 80	@ 7 00

Canadian Flour continues heavy and languid. Sales 500 bbls. low to good extra, at $4 30@$5 50 ℔ bbl. Southern is in demand at uniform rates. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,650 bbls., at $5 25@$8 for ordinary mixed to choice extra ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy at $3@$3 50 for fine to superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady at $3 85@$3 65 for Jersey, and $3 90@$4 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter in puncheons, commands $18 each.

FRUIT—Sales by auction 4,478 boxes Oranges at $1 10@$3 30; and 1,000 boxes Lemons at $2 40@$2 75 ℔ box; with 20,000 drums Smyrna Figs at 3¼c.@4¾c.; 85 cases do. at 5¾c.@5¾c.; 100 bbls. Bordeaux Plums at 5½c.@5¾c.; and 45 casks Prunes at 6¾c.@6¾c., all 4 months' credit.

GRAIN—Wheat is in better request, here and to arrive, at, however, easier prices. Sales 34,000 bushels, including Red Western, to arrive, at $1; Chicago Spring, part to arrive, at 91c., and ordinary to good White Southern at $1 12½@$1 30 ℔ bushel. Corn is plentier and cheaper, with sales reported since our last of 38,500 bushels at 70c.@72c. for White, and 73c.@75c. for Yellow, ℔ bushel. Toward the close buyers were not disposed to pay over our lowest quotations for either kind. Some 2,500 bushels prime Northern Rye were obtained at 66½c. ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are inactive and nominal. Oats sell slowly at languid prices, 47c.@49c. for Western; 45c.@47c. for State; 38c.@43c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware; and 32c.@38c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales, 900 bales at 45c.@55c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is quiet but firmly held. In St. Louis, April 27, sales were reported of 313 bales inferior to choice, at $50@$80 ℔ ton.

HIDES—Prime continue in good request, with sales reported, to-day, of some Buenos Ayres at 25c.; 2,000 Rio Grande at 24c., each 6 months; 2,000 Oronoco, poor, at 22c., 8 months; 1,000 Porto Cabello at 20c., 6 months. The receipts from Europe have checked the demand somewhat, especially for common descriptions, which rule lower, while Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande are held firmly, on account of their scarcity. The principal sales of the week have been, 18,000 dry Porto Cabello at 20c.; 3,000 Orinocos at 22½c.; 3,000 Orinoco, inferior, at 22c.; 3,500 Texas at 16½c., all 6 months.

HOPS—The demand continues moderate, and prices are unchanged. Crop of 1857, 5c.@5c., old, 2½c.@3c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Is in limited request at former quotations.

LEAD—The demand is moderate, and most holders ask very full prices. In St. Louis, April 27, 1,500 pkgs. Galena were reported sold at $5 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—There has been a good demand for Sole this week, at full prices. The sales have been very heavy. The week's movements have been as follows:

	Sole. Hemlock.	Sole. Oak.
Receipts during the week, sides	61,800	15,200
Sales during the week, sides	77,700	13,600
Stock at the close, sides	89.000	28,400
Stock same time in 1857, sides	98,300	15,000
Stock same time in 1856, sides	19,100	5,300

MOLASSES—The demand is limited, yet prices are firm. New Orleans, 35c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 28c.@33c.; Cuba Muscovado, 21c.@31c.; Clayed Cuba, 21c.@23c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Sales were reported of 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 49c. cash, ℔ gallon. Holders generally ask 50c. ℔ gallon. Resin is in pretty good request, including Common at $1 51@$1 52½, to arrive and afloat, and $1 55 ℔ 310 lbs., delivered.

WILMINGTON, April 27.—*Turpentine*—Sales, yesterday afternoon, of 187 bbls.; and this morning, 220 do. at $2 85 for yellow dip, and $1 75 for hard, ℔ 280 lbs. *Spirits Turpentine*—Sales yesterday of 250 bbls., at 45c. ℔ gallon. Nothing done this morning. *Resin*—1,200 bbls. Common sold this morning at $1 10 ℔ bbl. *Tar*—Further sales yesterday of 171 bbls., at $1 60 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are quiet, yet quoted steady. Linseed is in moderate demand, at 67c.@68c., cash, ℔ gallon. Other kinds are quiet at about former rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and unsettled. Sales have been reported of 1,600 bbls., in lots, at $18 75@$19 for Mess, and $15 25@$15 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut meats are in

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS EVENING.
Admission.....50 cents | Reserved seats..50c. extra
THIS (Saturday) EVENING at 8. Doors open at 7½.
Musard's eighteenth concert.
MAGNIFICENT ORCHESTRA.
Mme. D'ANGRI,
Last appearance at the MUSARD CONCERTS of
THALBERG AND VIEUXTEMPS.
PART I.—1. Overture, (William Tell.) 2. Quadrille, (Les Echos.) 3. Celestine Polka, (Legendre.) 4. Gallop, (The Express Train.)
PART II.—1 Namenspeyer, (Beethoven.) 2 Aria, (Romeo and Giulietta)—D'Angri. 3. Les Francs Juges, (Berneo Bos.) 4. Duet, (La Sonnambula)—Thalberg and Vieuxtemps.
PART III.—1. The Lancers. 2. Aria, (D'Angri.) 3. Cattle Show Quadrille 4. Les Caprices, (Vieuxtemps.) 5. Cuckoo Polka. 6. Les Zouaves, with the Marseillaise.
TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 8; Doors open at 7½.
Admission 50 cents; no reserved seats.
SACRED AND CLASSICAL CONCERT.
D'ANGRI, FORMES.
Most positively the last appearance of
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS.
PART I.—Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony. PART II.—1. Overture (Francs Juges)—Berlioz. 2. Aria (D'Angri.) 3. Violin Solo (Vieuxtemps.) 4. Now Heaven in Fullest Glory Shown (Creation)—Carl Formes. PART III.—1. Overture (King Stephen)—Beethoven 2. Ah mons fils (Prophet)—D'Angri. 3. Piano and violin duet (The Huguenots)—Thalberg and Vieuxtemps. 4. In these Holy Halls (Mozart)—Carl Formes. 6. March (Mendelssohn.)
On MONDAY—Musard's Concerts. The Manager has much satisfaction in stating that
CARL FORMES
Has been engaged for these popular Concerts, and will make his first appearance at them as
A CONCERT SINGER.
In connection with Mme D'Angri, Miss Milner, and the celebrated violinist, Mr. Cooper.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SATURDAY, May 1, 1858.
TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.
AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock; EVENING at 7½ o'clock.
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT OF THE RAVELS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,
Grand Farewell Juvenile Afternoon Performance.
THE FOUR LOVERS
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Marietta Zanfretta and Young America.
THE MAGIC TRUMPET.
The Clown.....Antoine
Doors open at 1 o'clock; commence at 2 o'clock; conclude at 4 o'clock, in time for all the cars and boats. Tickets 50 cents; Upper boxes 25 cents; Children 25 cents.
EVENING at 7½ o'clock.
JEANETTE AND JEANNOT.
Jeanette....Mme. Marzetta | Jeannot.....Gabriel
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Last night of Jerome's great pantomime,
THE GOLDEN EGG.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents; upper boxes, 25 cents; children, 25 cents.
NOTICE.—On and after Monday the doors will open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE PATRIOTIC DRAMA.
Houses crowded! Admiration unqualified!! Enthusiasm unbounded!!!
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
The four-act American drama, entitled
BLANCHE OF BRANDYWINE.
Gen. Washington...Mr. Varrey | Gen. Howe.....Mr. Martin
Randulph.....Mr. H. F. Daly | Gen Green...Mr. McDouall
Col. Frazier.....Mr. Burnett | Gilbert Gates...Mr. F. Bangs
Beth Hope.....Mr. Jefferson | Clerewood.....Mr. Alleyne
Kront.....Mr. Peters | Lord Percy.....Mr. Levick
Sampson.....Mr. Denham | Clarence.....Mr. Cline
Blanche of Brandywine.....Miss Laura Keene
Rose.....Miss Alleyne | Sally.....Miss Warde
BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.
TERRIFIC STORM AND SINKING SHIP.
WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE.
BATTLE OF TRENTON AND
GRAND MILITARY TABLEAU.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 precisely.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
SATURDAY.
One, two, three, four, five—FIVE PIECES—two entirely new—and three popular favorites—BURTON, BROUGHAM and WALCOT. MY FRIEND IN THE STRAPS, most excellently cast; a new piece, written by John Brougham, called THE MUSARD BALL; Or, LOVE AT THE ACADEMY, and a bold and original Drama, which has been some time in preparation, called THIS HOUSE TO BE SOLD. This Drama will be illustrated by the combined exertions of Burton, Brougham, Walcot, M. Smith, Moore, &c. For full description of cast, &c., see small bills. Previous to which, an original Prologue written by John Brougham. Walcot's farce of THE MAN WITHOUT A HEAD, and Brougham's laughter-moving piece of LOVE AND MURDER. Get your tickets early in the day.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....Mr. E. A. Marshall
Acting Manager.....Mr. N. L. Griffin.
Stage Manager.....Mr. F. C. Wemyss.
LAST APPEARANCE OF
MR and MRS. WALLER
THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, May 1, will be acted BERTRAM, or the CASTLE OF ALDOBRAND.
Bertram.....Mr. Waller | Imogene.....Mrs. Waller
To be followed by the farce of
MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE.
Mr. Peter White.....Mr. McClosky

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MAY 1,
Sterling Coyne's beautiful new drama,
THE LOVE KNOT.
continuing to elicit the greatest applause and admiration, will be repeated. The ever popular comedietta,
SKETCHES IN INDIA.
And the first act of the drama of
ROBERT MACAIRE
will also be given, forming a most attractive and mirth-giving programme.

SOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy.
THIS EVENING, May 1, 1858,
And all the week
RIENZI; OR, THE LAST OF THE TRIBUNES.
Mr. E. EDDY will appear as.....Rienzi
Every scene in the play is new.
After which the Comedy of a
SIXTEEN-STRINGED JACK.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
The accomplished and versatile
MISS SUSAN DENIN,
MISS SUSAN DENIN,
MISS SUSAN DENIN,
THE BRILLIANT ACTRESS
and
POPULAR FAVORITE,
Has been engaged and will make her
FIRST APPEARANCE FIRST APPEARANCE
FIRST APPEARANCE FIRST APPEARANCE
FIRST APPEARANCE FIRST APPEARANCE
THIS SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
THIS SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
THIS SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
In the character of
YOUNG NORVAL, in the TRAGEDY OF DOUGLASS,
YOUNG NORVAL, in the TRAGEDY OF DOUGLASS,
YOUNG NORVAL, in the TRAGEDY OF DOUGLASS,
OR, THE NOBLE SHEPHERD.
The Scotch Drama of
LORD DARNLEY, SATURDAY EVENING.
LORD DARNLEY, SATURDAY EVENING.
LORD DARNLEY, SATURDAY EVENING.
SATURDAY, May 1, 1858, in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the Rev. Mr. Hume's celebrated tragedy of DOUGLASS; or, THE NOBLE SHEPHERD. Young Norval, Miss Susan Denin, (her first appearance in this establishment;) Glenalvon, Mr. H. Eyner; Lord Randolph, Mr. F. Aiken; Lady Randolph Mr. H. Eyner. Dance by Miss Salomo. Followed by, first time here, the gloriously funny farce entitled TOO LATE FOR THE TRAIN, Mr. H. Watkins, as Mr. Samuel Snozzle To conclude with the MARVELOUS FEATS OF THE INDIA RUBBER MAN. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the thrilling Scotch drama of LORD DARNLEY; or, THE KING AND THE PARRICIDE. Lord Darnley, Mr. H. Watkins; Lady Margaret, Mrs H Eyner. India-rubber Miracles by M. Duverne. After which, laughable farce of TOO LATE FOR THE TRAIN. THE STONE found tied around the body of YOUNG SAMUEL, the enormous LIVING SERPENT, (original Happy Family, the inimitable AQUARIA, or OCEAN and RIVER GARDENS, &c. &c., may still be seen here. POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

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Miss KATE WALTERS, in her celebrated Yankee characters, with other talent, forming
ONE GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.
Admission 10 cents, including a refreshment ticket. Commencing at 7½ o'clock.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE ON SATURDAY, MAY 1,
The Exhibition of
Simpson's great Historical Picture of the Restoration of the
ARCTIC SHIP RESOLUTE.
Admission 25 cents; open from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M.
W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.
☞ Nineteen water-color Drawings of the Legacy to the English Nation, after Turner, are added to the Exhibition.

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PERSONAL.

WILL THE GENTLEMAN WHO ATTENDED a young lady to the 23d-av. cars on Monday evening, 19th inst., address again Miss LEE, Union-square Post-office, as the other was not obtained?

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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NEW AND ELEGANT EDITION.
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BY
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The labors of Mr. White in the wide field of Shakespearean research and criticism are everywhere known and appreciated by the students and lovers of the Great Dramatist. The recent publication of his "Shakespeare's Scholar," which presented views taken by the author during several years of careful and diligent study, was hailed with delight and satisfaction on both sides of the Atlantic, and secured for him the gratitude of every intelligent reader of Shakespeare who desired to see the text in its original purity, relieved of the mass of superfluous annotations, explanations and attempted improvements by which it had been incumbered, if not obscured, by most of the previous commentators.

This work may be regarded as the precursor of the forthcoming edition of Shakespeare's Complete Works, and as indicating the spirit in which it is undertaken, and, in some degree, its peculiarities.

The chief characteristics of this edition are as follows:

I. Adhesion to the text of the authentic folio of 1623, excepting where that is manifestly corrupt or defective

II. The restoration of many passages from the original text, which the editor shows to have been carelessly assumed to be corrupt in preceding modern editions.

III. The successful emendation of many passages which are undoubtedly corrupt, and which have baffled the efforts of previous editors and commentators.

IV. The discovery and correction of many corruptions of the text, which have hitherto been undetected.

V. A "frugal selection from the labors of all" the commentators.

VI. The adaptation of the notes—whether textual, explanatory or antiquarian—to the capacity, not of professed men of letters on the one hand, or of dull and uneducated persons on the other, but of the great mass of Shakespeare's intelligent readers.

VII. The careful preservation of the rhythm of Shakespeare's prose, as well as verse, according to the contractions in use at his time, or peculiar to him, as they are given in the old editions, though almost universally neglected in those of modern date

VIII.—The EXAMINATION, and, as far as possible, the determination of the o'd modes of pronunciation, which in numberless instances affects the rhythm, and in many the sense of the text.

IX. The crediting of every emendation, explanation or illustrative quotation to the editor or commentator who first brought it forward—thus succinctly giving the reader the history of every disputed passage, and so of the vicissitudes of the text.

X. The separation of the text and the notes—the latter being placed at the end of each play, with reference to act, scene and page.

This edition will be accompanied by a reduced *fac simile* of the curious and interesting preliminary matter to the folio of 1623; by two portraits (exclusive of that upon the title page of the old folio,) none of which has never been published in this country; and by views in Stratford-on-Avon, some of which have been taken specially to illustrate the Memoir of the Poet—which, with an Essay upon his Genius, a compact but comprehensive History of the Text, and on account of the Rise and Progress of the English Drama, will appear in the first volume.

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THE ANNIVERSARY AND SUNDAY-SCHOOL MUSIC BOOK, No. 1, consisting of 32 Tunes and Hymns, will be published on SATURDAY, May 1, by HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, New-York. Contents in part: "'Tis Anniversary Day." "Happy Greeting to All," "Kind Words Can Never Die," "We Come With Joy to Greet You," "Do Good for the Sabbath School," "Oh, That Beautiful World," "God is There," "The Teacher's Prayer," &c. Price 3 cents; $2 per hundred; postage 1 cent: packages by express about 25 cents.

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PUBLIC LECTURES.

A LECTURE BY WILLIAM R. DICKERSON, Esq., on the *Bench and Bar of New-York*, will be delivered at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, May 3, 1858, at 8 o'clock. Tickets may be procured at the principal Music Stores, at Mozart Hall, and of DICKERSON & WILLIAMS, No. 4 Wall st.

EQUITATION, OR THE ART OF RIDING.—Lecture by Capt. RALSTON, (late of Cavalry, British Army,) with illumed illustrations, May 4, at 8 o'clock, P. M., in the New-York Medical College, East 13th-st. Tickets 50 cents, from Mr. PATTERSON, Janitor, No. 407 4th-st., and No. 544 Broadway.

MR. R. P. AMBLER WILL LECTURE at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway, TO-MORROW MORNING, (Sunday,) at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject, in the evening—*The Method of Salvation, or the True Christ.*

ERNESTINE L. ROSE WILL GIVE THE last of her course of lectures TUESDAY EVENING, May 2, at 7½, in Lyric Hall, No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts. Subject—*The Fundamental Cause of Social Evil.* Admission, 10 cents, to defray expenses.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 will meet at the Chatham Lyceum next SUNDAY to attend Divine service in the Market-st. D. R. Church, on SABBATH EVENING, May 2, at 7 o'clock. The Rev. Mr. CUYLER will deliver a discourse that will be very appropriate to the Old Veterans. H. RAYMOND, Col.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

GAS FITTERS' ASSOCIATION.—THE REGular monthly meeting of this Association will be held, at the Mercantile Library Rooms, Astor place, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. The new members are requested to be present and sign the constitution and by-laws, and obtain their copies of price lists. A. M. EMMONS, Sec., Representative of E. V. Haughwout & Co.

THE SEVENTH WARD, BROOKLYN, Republican Electors will meet at Limburger's Hotel, corner of Bedford and Dekalb avs., SATURDAY EVENING, May 1, at 8 o'clock, to organize a Ward Association. By order of Kings County Republican General Committee.

CARD ENGRAVING.—WEDDING CARDS, NEW Paris style, just received. Wedding plate and pack cards, $2 50; visiting plate and pack cards, $1 50; at EVERDELL'S, Broadway, corner Duane-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW RELIGIOUS ENTERPRISE.—THE friends of the Rev. H. MATTISON, now pastor of the First M. E. Church in Syracuse, learning that he was about to return to New-York on account of ill health, and would not be able to assume the responsibility of a charge in the regular work, have invited him to preach, as his health and strength may permit, in the New Hall, corner of 39th-st. and Broadway. Mr. MATTISON will be in the City, and the hall opened for public religious services, about the middle of this month. Further notice will be given.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—The new Chapel of the Tabernacle Church, at the intersection of Broadway, 6th-av., and 34th st., will be opened for public worship next SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7½ P. M. The Sabbath-school and Bible-classes will assemble at 9 A. M. The Chapel is very pleasant and commodious, and will be occupied by the Church as its place of worship until the main edifice shall be completed.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ o'clock P. M. Lecture on TUESDAY EVENING, and Prayer-Meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M., 2 o'clock P. M. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend. Seats furnished by the sexton. N. B.—A Sabbath Evening Prayer-Meeting is held in the Lecture-Room at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION Church, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout. Expository lecture on TUESDAY EVENING, at No. 100 West 16th-st., and on FRIDAY EVENING, in the School Room of the Church of the Ascension, at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—A SERIES of discourses on the *Reforming Power and Responsibility of the Revival of Religion in Individual and National Life*, will be delivered in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square. The first discourse will be preached by the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, on *The Sin of Slavery*, as affecting and affected by the revival of true piety. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.—A sermon for the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church will be preached in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. McELROY'S) 14th st., near 6th-av., on TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, by the Rev. Dr. DARNEY, of the Virginia Theological Seminary. A brief abstract of the Annual Report will also be presented. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER of Broome and Green sts., SABBATH services at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M. The pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, expects to preach TO-MORROW, May 2. Subject of the AFTERNOON discourse—*The Last and Blessed Removal.* Pew rents in this church reduced. Strangers always welcome.

OLIVER-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Rev. Mr. JENKINS, of Madison University will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, followed by the ordinance of Baptism. The Rev. Dr. MACLAY, of this City, will preach in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, after which the ordinance of the Lord's Supper will be administered.

THE REV. P. MACHENAMY, D. D., AND Missionary friends will resume, (D. V.) the public conference on *The Faith of St. Patrick*, the Protestant Apostle of Ireland, in Spring-st. Hall, No. 185 Spring-st. TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Meeting of the Young Men's Reformation Society on FRIDAY EVENING.

OPENING OF A NEW MISSION CHAPEL.—The Rev. Dr. BANGS will preach in the Lecture-room of the German Church in 24th st., between 6th and 7th avs, TO-MORROW, May 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The Rev. D. TERRY will preach at 3 o'clock P. M., and the New-York Conference City Missionary in the EVENING, at 7½. W. H. SMITH.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of Broome and Ridge sts. The pastor, the Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, will preach his *Anniversary* sermon, Providence permitting, TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; and will repeat, by desire, his discourse on *The Better Country*, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

THE ANNUAL SERMON BEFORE THE City Missionary Society of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church will be preached TO-MORROW EVENING, the 2d inst., in the Church corner of 5th av. and 29th st., by the Rev. Dr. ROGERS, of Albany. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—THE REV. DR. VINTON, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, the anniversary of the opening of the church, corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

SOCIAL CHURCH.—ANTI-SECTARIAN RELIgious meeting TO-MORROW, at the Hall No. 600 Broadway, near Houston-st., at 10½, 3, and 7½ o'clock. Question for the evening—*Do Churches, Catholic or Protestant, or both, Fulfill the Mission contemplated by Jesus, the Messiah?* Good speakers are expected.

ST. MATTHEW'S W. M. CHURCH—CHRISTopher-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts., is open every SABBATH for Divine service, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M., the Rev. C. H. HARVEY, D. D., officiating. Seats free. Subject TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING—*The Rich Man and Lazarus*, by request.

PREACHING THREE TIMES TO-MORROW at the usual hours in the First Congregational Methodist Church, in Lawrence-st., corner of Tillary-st., Brooklyn, by the Rev. S. A. BAKER. Subject, morning—*Review of the Past Year.* The Public are invited to attend. Seats provided for strangers.

THE REV. HENRY MARSH, OF CARMANSVILLE, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk, next SUNDAY EVENING, May 2. Services at this church at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. All the seats free.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH, JOHN STREET.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, the Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS. Services to commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. The public generally are invited to attend. Seats free.

EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-street, between Hester and Canal sts. The Rev. Dr. VAN KLEEK, Secretary to the Board of Domestic Missions, will preach in this church TO-MORROW EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW, May 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Rev SIDNEY A. COREY. The ordinance of baptism will be administered during the morning service.

WATCHMAN, WHAT OF THE NIGHT?—This momentous question will be answered truly by him who is sent to bear witness of the coming and Kingdom of JESUS, TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

THE GOSPEL UNION.—THE REV. D. S. PARMELEE will commence his ministerial labors with this congregation TO-MORROW, in the "Home Chapel," No. 20 East 29th-st., near Madison-av. Preaching every Lord's Day, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

DISCOURSE TO THE YOUNG.—THE REV. ABA D. SMITH, D. D., by the request of the American Juvenile Temperance Society, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the 14th st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av. Subject—*Self-Control.*

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL DELIVER her last discourse in the Brooklyn Institute TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 3½ o'clock. Subject—*The difference between Divine and Natural laws; or, where the one ends and the other commences.*

GEORGE STORRS WILL PREACH IN Bleecker Buildings, corner Bleecker and Morton sts., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY INNOCENTS, WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—This Church will be closed for repairs on Sunday, May 2, to be opened (D. V.) May 9.

PEW IN CALVARY (DR. HAWK'S) CHURCH FOR SALE.—$150. In middle aisle, third up. Address B., box No. 3,520 Post-Office.

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WANTED—BY TWO HIGHLY RESPECTABLE and well recommended young women, situations, one is a thorough cook, cooks in all styles, can be seen at her present employer's; the other is a neat chambermaid and waitress, who fully understands her business or would act as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; will do the washing and ironing, baking and pastry; wages $7. Also, a neat girl of 16; minds a baby, sews neatly, does chamberwork; wages, $4. City or country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY AN EFFICIENT AND WELLrecommended girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. An excellent chambermaid also wants a situation; she has five years' reference. Apply at WALLACE'S Office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL IS desirous of procuring a situation as seamstress in a private family; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to travel; can be seen at her present employer's. Call at No. 331 West 23d-st., below 10th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, IN a private family; is a good fine sewer, understands cutting, and has no objection to do some light chamberwork or wait on a lady. Good city reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 127 West 15th st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation, to do general housework, or chamberwork and sewing; is a good washer and ironer, and a good plain seamstress; has three years' references from her last employer; no objection to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress or lady's maid; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, children's clothes and fancy sewing; has no objection to go to the country with a family for the Summer; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 141 Amity-st., corner of 6th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as waitress in a private family; would assist in chamberwork, if required; would be found very obliging. Call at No. 33 West 24th st., between Broadway and 6th av.; has four years' reference from her last place.

WANTED—BY A TIDY PROTESTANT YOUNG woman a situation; she is a good cook and baker and an excellent washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and waiting, or plain sewing; is willing and obliging; has the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; good reference can be given; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 133 West 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as an experienced cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing if required; she is disengaged by the family she lives with going to Europe; has good City reference. Apply at her present employer's No. 791 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 298 29th-st., between 9th and 10th sts., top floor, front room, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECtable girl as waitress, or as child's nurse; is also a good plain seamstress; has three years' reference from her last employer; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 378 6th av., one door above 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation, as cook, washer and ironer in a small family; is willing to do any kind of work; good City reference. Call at No. 93 32d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chamber maid and care of children, or assist in the washing. Has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 102 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to cook, wash and iron; the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 102 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, OR TO wait on a lady, by a young woman, capable of performing the duties of either or both situations; has no objection to travel; satisfactory reference given; is a Protestant. Address No. 120 West 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook in a first-rate pastry cook and baker. No objection to either City or country. Good washer and ironer. Call at No. 242 avenue B., between 14th and 15th sts., 3d floor front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as excellent cook; is willing to assist in the plain washing and ironing, if required; unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 256 Mott-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, laundress or chambermaid; has lived the last five years with one family; reference given. Apply for three days at No. 557 6th av., near 33d st.; inquire for D.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, who perfectly understands her business, as waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 160 31st-st., east of 2d-av., ground flo

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail and Erie Railroad...8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Arago* leaves New-York for Havre.....May 1
The *Canada* leaves Boston for Liverpool.....May 5
The *Moses Taylor* leaves New-York for Aspinwall..May 5

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth-street—Musard's Concerts.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—The Love Knot—Sketches in India—Robert Macaire.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Four Lovers—The Magic Trumpet—Jeannette and Jeannott—The Golden Egg.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Bertram—Mr. and Mrs. Peter Wilks.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Blanche of Brandywine.

BURTON'S THEATRE—My Friend in the Straps—Musard Ball—This House to be Sold—The Man Without a Head—Love and Murder.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—Macbeth—The Slave—Jumbo Jum.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Rienzi—Sixteen String Jack.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Douglas—Too Late for the Train—Evening—Lord Darnley—Too Late for the Train.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Mat Peel's Original Campbell Minstrels—Le Moulin Magique—Opera Scena.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Geo. Christy and Wood's Minstrels—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Sleigh Ride.

Removal of the Times.

The Times Establishment has been REMOVED to the new Times Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets. No *Evening Edition* of the Times will be issued this afternoon.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Both Houses of Congress, yesterday, were occupied with the Kansas bill, and the English Conference report passed both the Senate and House of Representatives;—the former by a vote of 30 to 22, and the latter by 112 to 103. So the Lecompton bill is at rest so far as Congress is concerned. The people of Kansas now have the floor. In the Senate speeches were made by Mr. Broderick, Mr. Doolittle and Mr. Seward. The remarks of the latter were extended to considerable length. A sketch will be found under our Congressional head. When Mr. Seward had nearly concluded, he was interrupted by Mr. Bigler, who announced that the House had that moment adopted the Conference Report. When Mr. S. had closed, the question was taken, with result as above stated. In the House the debate was long, rambling and exciting. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, found himself in a very embarrassing predicament, as his change of position had been too sudden for comfort. Mr. Haskin stated that Mr. Cox came to his desk, only Monday last, and read a letter he had just written to an Ohio journal denouncing the Conference Report in the strongest terms. Mr. Cox denied it, whereupon Mr. Haskin offered to prove the charge by Mr. Harris, of Illinois, who heard the letter read. This affair caused much excitement and confusion. Mr. Haskin closed the debate by a vindication of the twelve Anti-Lecompton Democrats who stood firm to the end, out of twenty-three who started with Douglas in opposition to the measure. Under the previous question the final vote was taken, and the report was adopted.

The case of Tuckerman, the mail-robber, has been disposed of before the United States District Court at New-Haven. The defence was abandoned after a portion of the testimony had been given, and the jury found a verdict of guilty on four counts, without leaving their seats. He is to be sentenced on Tuesday next.

The Court-Martial on General Twiggs closed its session yesterday, but the decision cannot be promulgated until it has been transmitted to the War Department.

The second annual meeting of the Quarantine and Sanitary Convention was commenced at Masonic Hall, Baltimore, on Thursday. The first day's business was principally preliminary.

The value of the imports of foreign dry goods, as entered at the Custom-House in this City, during the week has been only $198,550, against $1,665,650 the corresponding week of last year. This is a remarkable falling off, and indicates the extent to which the panic of last Fall affected the trade of the country.

At the secret session of the Police Commissioners, on Thursday, it was decided to restore to duty Richard S. Gambling, of the old Municipal Police, and give him his back pay, amounting to some $600. The case of Gambling, it will be remembered, has been tried before the Courts as a test suit, and the present restoration has been effected in compliance with a *mandamus* of the Supreme Court. There are nearly 400 men who belonged to the old force who claim that they should be restored to duty.

Several affidavits were submitted yesterday to Justice Steers, charging George Jefferson Smith and Charles Ostrander, members of the present police force, and Robert Campbell, an ex-policeman, with committing an aggravated assault upon a sick woman. She came to the assistance of her husband, John Hess, while the officers were beating him. The affidavits set forth that the officers were in citizens' dress, and had no warrant or authority for the arrest of the husband; and that they did not show their shields until after the violence had been committed. It is also stated that the officers intimated afterward that the matter could be easily settled. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Smith, as he was the only one of the accused alleged to have committed any direct assault.

Yesterday the General Term of the Marine Court rendered a number of decisions.

The first meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council was held last evening, President Pierson in the Chair. The special order was the consideration of the report of the Special Committee, in favor of a paid Fire Department, to take effect on the 1st of November next. The report was adopted, by 18 ayes to 9 nays. Resolutions were adopted, voting the thanks of the Board to the President, and to the Clerk and his deputies and assistants.

Mr. Matthew Erwin, a member of the Board of Aldermen from the Second Ward, Jersey City, while laboring under a temporary aberration of mind, yesterday morning, attempted to commit suicide by taking an ounce of laudanum. Medical assistance was called immediately, and it is thought that he will recover.

The General Markets, yesterday, were quiet for Cotton, which, however, ruled firm. Flour, Wheat and Corn were more freely offered, in the main, at easier prices, yet the demand for them was not remarkably brisk. Northern Rye declined to 66½c. per bushel. Rio Coffee was in fair request at full prices. Sugars and Molasses were dull. Pork, especially prime, was more liberally dealt in, but at irregular prices. Lard sold freely at advanced rates. Beef was in demand at uniform quotations. Freights were reported firmer, but were not active. Our regular market report furnishes full details of the day's business, with interesting statements of the stocks of several articles in New-York, May 1.

A mass meeting of the Red Republicans in Boston was held on Thursday evening, in honor of the memory of Orsini and Pierri. The demonstration seems to have been earnest and decorous.

The Kansas Bill Passed.

The country can breathe again. Whatever may be their opinions of the Conference Kansas bill, we are confident that nine-tenths of the community will be glad to learn that it has been disposed of, and that Congress can now have a chance of attending to some other business. The bill passed the House yesterday by a vote of 112 to 103. All the Southern Democrats voted for it, and enough of the Northern Anti-Lecompton Democrats to secure its passage. The most surprising vote given is probably that of Mr. Cox, of Ohio, who had very strongly pledged himself to vote for no bill which did not submit the Lecompton Constitution to the popular vote, and who yet did not venture to say that, in his judgment, this bill would have that effect. In fact, no Northern Democrat seems to have been willing to express such an opinion. The emphatic and dictatorial declarations of Stephens, Shorter, and one or two other Ultra-Southern men, that it did *not* submit the question to the popular vote, seems to have so terrified these Northern gentlemen that none of them ventured to hint an opposite view of the case. Upon their part the proceeding, we must confess, was a very humiliating display of personal and political pusillanimity. We cannot doubt their belief that the question is thus submitted: and they will certainly take that ground when they come to face their constituents at home. What motive but cowardice, or a partisan subserviency still more contemptible, should prevent their saying so in Congress, we cannot imagine. Our two Representatives, Messrs. Haskin and Clark, maintained their consistency and integrity to the last.

Our opinion of the bill itself has been frequently expressed. We think it *does* submit the Lecompton Constitution to the vote of the people of Kansas;—and when the returns of the vote upon the land grant are received, we think the authors of the bill will concur in this opinion. The fact that the matter is left doubtful,—or that there is room for a cavil or quibble on the subject—condemns the bill and brands its concoctors as tricksters and gamblers in politics rather than men fit to be intrusted with the management of public affairs. Persons who, in the ordinary business of life, should resort to equivocations and phrases of questionable meaning in order to entrap those with whom they are dealing, into transactions which they would reject if fairly and openly presented, would be stained and distrusted forever after. It is one of the worst signs of the age that a different morality prevails in political life, that the struggles of party are conducted upon principles which are despised on the race-course, and that the lowest resorts of thimble-riggers and patent-safe operators must be explored to find a fitting parallel to the ordinary transactions of our highest National Councils. This bill is a sneaking, undignified and disgraceful specimen of the worst kind of legislative legerdemain; and we have sufficient faith in the instincts of human nature to believe that before many months, both its authors and its dupes will be heartily ashamed of it.

As a practical measure of legislation it will amount to nothing. It simply postpones the final issue on the Kansas question. The Landbribe will have no effect, for it gives the people nothing that they will not have in any event. Whenever, and under whatever Constitution, the State comes in, she will have public lands given her for her schools, university and public buildings. This is never refused to any new State, and will not be refused to Kansas. This provision, therefore, is empty and worthless. It will not influence a hundred votes in Kansas. Nor will the threat of excluding the State for several years, if they do not vote for Lecompton, prove a whit more availing. It is a mere *brutum fulmen*, which binds nobody and will alarm nobody. What will the next Congress care for such a prohibition? What will the people of Kansas care for it? They have never asked, or desired, an enabling act from Congress—nor will a *dis*-abling act affect them one whit more seriously. A new people are not to be so easily discouraged in making Constitutions. It is a sort of amusement which they will not lightly forego. The people of Kansas have a new one already on hand—and they will make them a good deal faster than Congress can reject them.

Apart from its meanness, no feature of this bill is more conspicuous than the political blindness and stolidity of its author. They have denounced the Republicans, in Kansas and in Congress, for seeking to prolong this contest, and make political capital out of it. And they have given them means and an opportunity of doing so, which neither chance nor their own ingenuity could ever have furnished. The struggle now goes to Kansas. The Lecompton Constitution will there be rejected. A new one will be immediately sent to Congress, and a fresh application will be made for admission. Here is another chance to wake up the issue at Washington and through the country. Admission cannot be resisted upon any grounds which will not stimulate Northern feeling, and keep alive the agitation which the friends of this bill profess to deplore. And every man, with half an eye, can see that every successive struggle gives occasion for a new victory of the North.

The political effect of passing this bill, therefore, will inevitably be to damage its authors and abettors, and to build up its opponents. The Republicans, and they alone, will reap solid and substantial benefits from its enactment. The Southern men who have pushed and passed it, will meet the charge at home of having abandoned their original ground and consented to the submission of the Lecompton No-Slavery Constitution to the vote of the people of Kansas. The Northern Democrats who opposed them at the outset, and then lost standing with the Administration Party at home, have alienated their new friends by their retreat, and will find themselves overboard and helpless. The Administration has all the odium of attempting a bad measure without the ability to carry it, and they will all find the whole subject thrown back upon them just when they will be most unwilling to meet it. This is very much like all the victories of this most extraordinary Administration;—every new one is worse than a fresh disaster. If the Republicans do not reap positive and marked advantages from the passage of this bill, it will be because they lack the ability to use their opportunities aright.

Meantime we hope that Congress will go vigorously to work upon some of the many topics that challenge attention. Let us have the Ocean Mail service established upon some fixed and equitable basis. Let us have a good Bankrupt Law, and let us know whether we may even hope for a Pacific Railroad or not.

Another Case for Pardon.

Another very interesting occasion for the display of Governor King's clemency will shortly offer itself. On the 3d instant a young man named John McCarty was shot dead in a dance-house in North William-street. There was no quarrel or dispute of any sort, and the murderer had not received the slightest provocation. The crime, in fact, appears to belong to that class, of late so common, which are committed from sheer wantonness by reckless and incorrigible young ruffians, who roam the streets at night, intent upon mischief. It was just such a murder as Rogers committed on Swanton, and such as unknown individuals perpetrated one night in the early part of the year, upon an unoffending negro, seated on a door-step, both of which go to this hour unpunished, and pretty much such an one, moreover, as Sailor Dan and his confederates perpetrated on the unfortunate Teresa Speitzler. A verdict in accordance with the facts has been found, and Roscius has been remanded to the Tombs for examination.

The prisoner in this case is a young man, only eighteen years of age. His appearance is prepossessing, and his face wholly wanting in that malign and fiendish expression which novel readers and, we presume, Governors of States, invariably look for in an assassin. In fact, he is as interesting a cut-throat as any who has come before the public for some time. No one would suppose, to look at him, that he would shoot anybody, or even carry a pistol. His victim, McCarty, being already dead and buried, there is no use in saying or thinking anything more about him, and, in all probability, it served him right to be shot. What business had he to be in a dance-house? Roscius still survives, and is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and we must, therefore, implore the sympathy of the public for the young man's unfortunate and embarrassing position. We think he is entitled to exhaust two or three panels before a Jury can be got to try him. The monstrous injustice of allowing any man to sit on it, who has read an account in the papers of the atrocious murder he has committed, and who has been blockhead enough to believe a notorious fact, must be apparent to everybody, and will certainly not be permitted. Should the Jury prove obtuse enough to convict him of a crime committed in the presence of some twenty people, we are glad to say that the poor fellow is still not left without refuge or consolation. Our law has provided innumerable resources for people in his plight. It has so arranged, that no matter with what caution or accuracy a trial is conducted, there shall always be at least fifteen reasons why a new trial should be granted, and our admirable Constitution has bestowed upon us Judges whose learning seems to display itself altogether in doubting, and who never refuse any motion of importance, and would grant a preliminary injunction any day, restraining the sun from entering Cancer, or any other sign in the Zodiac, after hearing counsel and reading the necessary affidavits.

Suppose—though experience justifies us in pronouncing the thing hardly supposable—the interesting Roscius should be so unlucky as to reap no benefit from the tricks of his counsel, or the astuteness of his Judges; the Governor's bosom still remains open to him. The fountain of executive clemency is inexhaustible, and seems to flow with greatest abundance for the benefit of the worst criminals. There is no conceivable circumstance which his Excellency will not take into consideration, and we advise Roscius not to be too sparing of his excuses in his last memorial, when his life seems in danger. His youth is a capital point to dwell on. The horrible inhumanity of hanging a desperate ruffian at the early age of 18, for a cold-blooded murder, is something which Mr. King will hardly get over. If, as in Rogers' case, he can make it appear that he was a little drunk when the offense was committed, and can show that it was his constant practice, and is the constant practice of thousands of young men of his age, and position in this City, to drink enough every night to render him reckless, and then to parade the streets and frequent public assemblages, with concealed deadly weapons on his person, it will render his case all the stronger. If, also, as in O'Connor's case, he can show that he plead not guilty of murder, when in all probability a plea of guilty of manslaughter would have been accepted, or that he made any other perceptible mistake in the conduct of his cause, we have not the slightest doubt that he will, after two or three months of annoying detention, be restored to his old friends and associates, somewhat reduced in flesh perhaps, but unchanged in spirit; and, his *morale* heightened by the certainty of impunity, he will shortly treat us to another murder.

Wine Sellers and Cellars.—At a Scientific Congress now sitting in Baltimore, one of the members, Professor Swallow, whose name would seem to be indicative of his specialty, read a paper on Missouri wines, from which we learn that when nature designed the State of Missouri as a wine-producing region, she also created the right kind of receptacles for stowing the precious juices of the soil. In all other wine countries the manufacture of the juice of the grape is an artificial business; but, in Missouri it is so entirely natural, that not only are the vines indigenous, but we have the authority of Professor Swallow for the fact, that Nature has also provided caverns which seem to have been expressly designed for cellars to store the wine in. The Professor stated that:

"In Missouri there are more than fifteen millions of acres adapted to vine culture, one-third of which if under moderate cultivation, would yield to the vine-grower a clear profit of five hundred millions of dollars, and give healthful employment to more than two millions of persons.

Nature, in carrying out her design of making this State a vine-growing one, has filled this section of the State with caves of an equable temperature, better fitted for storing the wines than any cellars ever constructed by Longworth."

Nature has been most prodigal of her gifts to this favored State, and by furnishing the people with wine cellars has very clearly indicated to them that they should become wine sellers, a conviction which seems to be becoming very general in the Missourian mind. But, if Missouri is to become the great wine-producing region of the Union, it can only be by free labor that she can fulfill her destiny; for it will never do to intrust the delicate business of vine culture, and the custody of cavernous wine cellars to African slaves. The efforts that are making in that great State, therefore, for a more extensive system of vine-growing, may be regarded as one of the sure means towards emancipating the people from the depressing influences of Slavery.

The Cooly Trade.—Mr. Commissioner Reed's circular against the exportation of Coolies in American ships, was published in yesterday's Times. He very justly takes the ground that this traffic is but one form of the Slave-trade, and calls upon our Consuls in China to arrest its progress.

Havana and Surinam are the ports where Coolies are chiefly landed on this Continent. They have not, as yet, been brought to the United States. Nor is their importation, as yet, desired, so far as we are informed by our Slaveholding fellow-citizens at the South. Habit and, perhaps, other reasons, incline them to prefer the African to the Chinaman. But in Cuba Chinese laborers—slaves—for the coolies are made slaves at once—are in demand. In California, too, there is a large number of Chinese inhabitants, not, indeed, brought as servants, but coming by voluntary immigration, and constituting an unwelcome addition to the population.

We are glad Mr. Reed has interposed the authority of his legation to check the Cooly trade, and could wish that some means were adopted to prevent China from pouring its redundant millions into this country. From the indications before us it is too likely we shall be overrun by the "Celestials" within the next twenty years; and, of all the people under the sun, they are the least desirable. They cannot become assimilated; and their influence would be one of unmixed evil. Already California, which is chiefly exposed to their incursion, has come, not without reason, to regard them as an intolerable nuisance.

The Antithesis on the Fort Snelling Job.—Secretary Floyd appears to have been remarkably successful during his short term of office in distinguishing himself by the brilliancy of his financial exploits. Having displayed his genius at a "dicker" by selling the Fort Snelling Reservation at one quarter of its value, he has been quite as successful in an opposite direction by purchasing a site for a fort at San Francisco and paying for it just ten times its value. These commercial operations of the Secretary of War, taken in connection with the purchase of Willet's Point, will tax the energies of the Secretary of the Treasury to make both ends of his budget meet at the close of the financial year. The country at large ought to feel very grateful to Mr. Buchanan for putting Governor Floyd into the War Department, for if he had been placed at the head of the Treasury we should have been a bankrupt nation before the end of the year.

City Items.

Moving Day—Judging from the indications of placarded houses, and the preparations which have been going forward for a month past, will be observed to-day quite as generally in this City and Brooklyn, as in any previous year that we can recall. For the last week the streets have been full of carts furniture-laden; the red-flag has adorned the entrance to many a private dwelling, and many a passer-by has stopped to listen to the stentorian notes of barter and sale emitted by the auctioneer. Many an article of household use has been "positively given away" by the factor aforesaid; and many household gods have been propitiated by offerings thus obtained. But to-day there will be more carts in the street than ever; cartmen will utter anathemas on horses and furniture, more "loud and deep" than have escaped them for a year past; the noise of the hammer will resound in the house of everybody's next door neighbor; a sleepless night will be passed on uncarpeted floors by thousands, and there will be a host of moving accidents in the streets and in the houses.

Secret Meeting of the Police Commissioners.—The Police Commissioners, at their secret meeting on Thursday, decided to restore to duty Richard S. Gambling, who belonged to the old Municipal Police. The restoration was made in compliance with a *mandamus* of the Supreme Court, declaring his dismissal illegal. Gambling, it will be remembered, was one of the old Police, who was dismissed for refusing to declare his allegiance to the new Commissioners. After his dismissal, Gambling reported himself for duty from time to time, but his requests were totally disregarded. He finally brought a suit, which went before the Court of Appeals; but in consequence of a disagreement of the Judges, no decision was rendered. A subsequent writ of *mandamus*, issued by the Superior Court, led to his restoration, however. With this restoration Gambling has received about $600 back pay. There are about 400 applications of municipal policemen, similar to that of Gambling, now pending before the Courts.

The Weather yesterday was delightful. It rained plenteously the night before, and those who arose early enough, inhaled an atmosphere that was most refreshingly clear. As the day wore on it became very warm, and at noon one regretted that neither side of the street was in the shade. It was the day of the year, above all others, on which to be thankful that Winter was past, and fearful lest we should regret it.

The Great Billiard Match for $1,000.—The second match between John Seereer, better known as "Dutch Hans," of Detroit, Mich., and Barney Crystal, of this City, was played at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-second-street, last evening. It resulted, as on the former occasion, in favor of "Hans," who beat his opponent 170 in a string of 1,000 points.

Judge Russell received several threatening letters yesterday, in connection with the arrest and examination of lottery-policy dealers. "Death and destruction" were foremost among the imminations fulminated against him. Of course, the Judge laughed at the missives, and was not at all troubled in his sleep last night.

There will be launched at 12 M. this day, from the shipyard of J. Simonson, near Tenth-street Ferry, Greenpoint, the steamer *Zephyr*. She is about 800 tons measurement, and when completed is intended to run in connection with the Opelousas Railroad from New-Orleans to Galveston, Texas, *viâ* Berwick Bay. Her engine is building at the Allaire Works.

The hotel waiters, who contemplate a strike for higher wages on the 1st of May, held a meeting on Thursday evening, at Hibernia Hall. It was there announced that several of the principal hotels had acceded to the demand for the increase asked for, viz., $16 per month.

Mr. Benjamin H. Jarvis, Clerk of the Court of the Common Pleas, died of congestion fever, on Thursday afternoon, at his residence. He was 40 years of age, and had been connected with the Court for the last 15 years.

Academy of Music.—This evening M. Musard will give his seventeenth concert, assisted by all the great soloists and the *bâton* of Mr. Anschutz in the classical department. To-morrow there will be a performance of sacred music, with Herr Formes, Carradori, D'Angri, &c.

Arrival of the Kangaroo.—The screw steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the morning of April 14, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her advices have been anticipated by the arrival of the *Arabia*, which brought three days later news. The screw steamship *New-York* was advertised to leave Glasgow for this port simultaneously with the *Kangaroo*.

UTAH AND THE MORMONS.

Detailed Account of the Experiences of Frederick Loba.

Interesting Personal Narrative---Loba's History---His Escape from Salt Lake City---Important Statements.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Leavenworth City, K. T., April 23-24, 1858.

Since sending you a brief notice of the case of Mr. Loba, the escaped Mormon High Priest—together with a summary of his views as to the resources of the people of Salt Lake Valley, and of their ability to effectively resist the United States troops—I have received from him a detailed narrative of his connection with the Church of "Latter-Day Saints," which I am sure will be found highly interesting. I proceed to give it in nearly the precise language of the gentleman himself, as follows:

MR. LOBA'S STATEMENT.

My name is Frederick Loba. I am a native of Lausanne, Switzerland, in which city I am well known, having been engaged from 1846 to 1853 in introducing there a new principle in the manufacture of gas. My circumstances were easy and comfortable, and I was in the enjoyment of all the pleasures and advantages flowing from the possession of a fair competence and the association with gentlemen of education and refinement. All was well with me until the end of the year 1851, when, for the first time, I heard of Mormonism through some of my political friends. Having been unable to enjoy the peaceable faith contained in the Bible as given to us by our Protestant Church, I felt rather uneasy with respect to sacred things and our future existence. As a consequence, I was always deeply interested in any question of this nature, and indulged continually in theological investigation.

Having traveled extensively over all Europe, I had many opportunities of hearing expositions of different views in regard to man's final destiny, but nothing to satisfy me. At last Mormonism was presented to me by some intellectual friends, and I examined it with greatest care and attention. I was not at first brought in contact with the proselyting missionaries of the Church through whom my friends had been seduced, and my investigation, therefore, was directed entirely to the *theory* of the sect, undisturbed and uninfluenced by others than the friends in whose intelligence I had long confided. They believed sincerely. I knew them to be intelligent and honest, and, therefore, my deception was the more easy and natural. Every proposition of Mormonism as then presented seemed to harmonize with the Scripture, in word and spirit. I was told that all the blessings and the miraculous powers enjoyed by the ancient apostles were actually restored again on earth to a certain chosen people, called by the name of "Latter-Day Saints;" that the heavens had opened again; that God and His angels had visited the earth, and had given to a young man named Joseph Smith the power, the keys and the priesthood of this the *last* dispensation. A young man by the name of F. B. H. Steinhouse, instructed by Lorenzo H. Snow, one of "The Twelve," who then resided in Switzerland, had the Presidency of the Mormon Churches in that country and in Italy. I was carefully provided with all the Mormon evidences and testimonies, and everything which had a tendency to inflame my imagination was availed of to deceive *me* as well as three other influential citizens of my native place.

I was assured that "the Valley" (or Utah) had been appointed by the Lord for the gathering of all those who were honest and pure in heart, and that after all these were gathered together, severe judgments and punishments would visit the remainder of mankind;—that all the blessings from on high were the happy lot of the Mormons alone;—that peace and plenty covered the entire Valley;—that no evil or wickedness was to be found there;—and that the Saints lived there in perfect security, free from want or alarm. I was completely deceived, and won over at last,—was baptized with all my family, and decided to sacrifice my standing in society and my comfortable mode of life, and to unite with a people so highly favored. I was told, also, that all kinds of manufacturing were already established in Utah, and that my mechanical and scientific knowledge and skill would promptly secure to me and my family all that I could possibly desire. I became exceedingly careless, therefore, in relation to my worldly possessions, and in a short time the greater portion of them was extorted from me under various pretences. At last, on the 25th September, 1853, I agreed with the Government to give up the direction of the gas works.

On the 8th December, 1853, I arrived at St. Louis on my way to the Valley, bringing all my family with me. While in St. Louis I was appointed by Orson Pratt as temporary President of a Mormon Church. My experience while there, with respect to the private character of some leading members of the Church was not calculated to augment the high opinion which I had formed of those dignitaries. Stealing, cheating and deceiving, and living contrary to the moral principles which I entertained and cherished, were practices which I was obliged to notice every day. While here, too, I learned for the first time, that *Captain Gunnison was not killed by Indians, as had been reported, but by Mormon assassins.* Many Mormon tricks and rascalities, which shook my faith materially, here came under my observation. But firmly believing that the conduct of these priests was not sanctioned by Brigham Young, I did hope and expect to find in *him* all the characteristics and virtues befitting a man of God. I started, therefore, full of faith, across the Plains for Salt Lake City. Not far from Leavenworth I had the misfortune to lose half of my compatriots by the cholera, and among the number my wife, who had followed my fortunes with all the faith and trust of confiding woman. I was then left alone with six young children, the eldest only twelve years old, and the youngest six months. Nothing doubting, however, I pushed on my weary way, accepting meekly the severe trials to which I was thus subjected. I had with me two wagons loaded with all kinds of goods, which I had brought over from Europe, to the value of eight or nine thousand dollars. The guides, who were all Mormons from the Valley, plundered me upon every opportunity throughout the journey, especially when we drew near to the Valley. Still I believed Brother Brigham to be an honest man, and in this comforting faith pushed on.

Immediately after my arrival in the Valley, the Prophet took me out in one of his wagons, and showed me some of his houses and other property. During this excursion he presented me with one of his houses, together with some land, with the condition that I should manufacture gunpowder. However, I was grievously disappointed to find that all I had been told in Switzerland of this beautiful land was far from truth, and that it was anything but fertile and fruitful. Shortly after this I was made a "Professor of Chemistry," became a High Priest, and received the endowments. Thus I was initiated into all their principles and mysteries, and became acquainted with many of their secret plans and transactions. These opened my eyes at once, and I saw at a glance the terrible position in which I was placed. I now found myself in the midst of a wicked and degraded people, shut up in the midst of the mountains, with a large and helpless family, and deprived of all resources with which to extricate myself. The conviction had been forced upon my mind that Brigham himself was at the bottom of all the clandestine assassinations, plundering of trains, robberies of mails and the exemplar of every other species of wickedness practiced among his followers.

I saw also that the system of polygamy was anything but conducive to peace and happiness in the human family,—but only calculated to gratify the carnal propensities of men, and to destroy, at the same time, all that is delicate, refined or noble in woman's character, reducing her, in fact, merely to the position of an article of merchandise. I have seen two young sisters sold by their own father to General Horace Eldredge for some groceries. I have seen men marrying both mother and daughter. I have known another incestuous intercourse with his own sister, and then witnessed Brigham Young taking this last woman as his wife when she was about to become a mother. One of my own personal acquaintances, W. C. Staines—one of Brigham's favorite "destroying angels" and spies—applied to the Prophet for leave to take a third wife. Leave was granted. The next day the lover appeared before Brigham with his betrothed, when, greatly to his astonishment, that worthy changed the programme slightly, and married the lady to himself, as he found her a very pretty woman. Poor Staines accepted his cruel bereavement as a trial from the Lord. I could fill volumes with accounts of similar transactions—but enough of this. Never, while at Salt Lake City, did I see any punishment inflicted upon criminals who had stolen or committed murder, though these crimes were frequently perpetrated by the leading members,—even by Brigham's own brothers, and especially by Lorenzo Young. But if anybody was even accused of having indulged in any disparaging remarks concerning the head of the Church, that man was certain to disappear suddenly and mysteriously,—being privately destroyed. All the roads leading to the Valley were generally infested by the destroying angels, either for purposes of murder or plunder. The vengeance of these miscreants was especially wreaked on those who, after having been entirely initiated into all the mysteries of Mormondom, attempted to effect their escape from the Valley.

My children being so young and helpless, without a mother to care for them, I took a second wife, who was born in Bedford, England. In my own family I enjoyed much peace and happiness, although very often I was at a loss to know wherewith to feed them—the grasshoppers having, especially during my last year in the Valley, destroyed all vegetation. As already stated, my eyes were now open, and I was fully convinced that nothing which the Mormons said or did was of heavenly origin or inspiration. Knowing Brigham Young as I did to be a dark midnight murderer, I sought all possible means to save my wife and family. Notwithstanding that I dissimulated as much as possible, concealing my true feelings of disgust and abhorrence, I could not escape the suspicion of the despots who surrounded me. I was frequently asked to take more wives, and was told that no man could obtain any high station unless he had at least three; but I excused myself as well as I could. This neglect on my part, and some remarks which I made with respect to certain of Brigham's friends, determined the Prophet to order my private execution, as I am able to prove by honest and competent witnesses.

After this, I acted with the greatest circumspection, watching almost day and night. Times continued to grow still darker and more gloomy. Persons disappeared—no one knew where; murder was openly advised in the public meetings; houses were pulled down at night, and persons whose faith in Mormonism was suspected were searched in the hope of finding evidence against them. The Bishop of Springvale settlement—50 miles south of Salt Lake City—had, in a public meeting held in open day, ordered the assassination of three persons by name, whose only fault was their desire to leave the place. I learned afterwards from General Burr, United States Surveyor-General, that he, himself, saw the corpses of these unfortunate men. Early in the Spring of 1857, Brigham expected that a great many dissatisfied Mormons would leave the Valley. To prevent or check this emigration he organized a body of 400 men, to whom he gave the name of "Wolf Hunters." The duty of this band was to assassinate every person who should attempt to leave the Valley without permission of the Prophet. They were to begin the discharge of this interesting duty on about April 10.

Knowing all this, and more than my limited time and space allow me to mention, I determined to run the risks of an effort to escape at once, although, in that locality we were still in the midst of Winter. I now, for the first time, communicated my feelings and fears to my wife, and to my surprise found her already fully aware of the dangerous and lamentable situation in which we were placed. We decided to leave, accordingly, on the 1st of April—two days after our determination to escape was decided upon. But *how* to escape with my family, which now consisted of eight children, my wife, her mother and her brother—the latter a young man who had only recently arrived in the Valley, and had not yet been initiated into the secret mysteries of the faith. It was agreed, at last, that only my wife should go with me, as the vengeance of the Prophet would persue me more bitterly and earnestly than the rest. My brother-in-law agreed to take his flight with the remainder of the family, starting on the 6th of April, while the attention of the population would be absorbed by a General Conference. He agreed, also, to take a northerly direction, by way of Ogden, so that if pursued at all, our enemies should not suspect his route, as they would suppose he had either gone directly east, towards the Rocky Mountain passes, or west, towards California.

Myself and wife—the latter dressed in men's clothes—started at 10 o'clock at night on the 1st of April, and upon foot. Our entire stock of provisions was about 12 pounds of crackers, and a very little tea and sugar. Besides these articles we carried with us only a single light blanket, a double barreled gun, a keen edged sword, and some ammunition. We started at once for the mountains, but were obliged to travel the road for a distance of twenty-five miles before reaching them. Then we scrambled along over the rocks on the mountain tops, my purpose being to keep a course wherein no horseman could follow me, even if he could suspect our route. A small pocket compass which I had with me was my guide. The nights were so cold that it was dangerous or impossible to sleep. On the second day my wife's feet and limbs began to swell, and she soon was almost unable to walk, her knee-joints being stiff and useless. I was accordingly very often obliged to carry her in my arms, to prevent her lying down in despair, when she would have frozen to death, or been torn by the prowling wolves who were on our track. We had to cross many creeks difficult to ford, getting wet, of course, and thus greatly adding to our discomfort and danger of freezing. Indeed it would be impossible to describe all that we suffered on this terrible journey. It was a desperate struggle for the chance of life against almost certain death.

Our destination was Green River, where it was our intention to claim the hospitality of the Snake Indians—greatly preferring to trust ourselves to the untutored savage rather than risk further experience of the tender mercies and "Christian fellowship" of Brigham and his band. Two days before we reached Green River our provisions were entirely exhausted. The snow upon the mountains was very deep, and the weather so cold that hope of escaping with life almost abandoned us. But the thought of our babes,—now struggling perhaps with cold and hunger, to join us where they might again enjoy parental love and protection,—inspired us to one last effort to avoid the death to which otherwise we had become quite indifferent. Scraping away the snow from the ground we gathered some sage wood, and by burning a little pocket-journal, which I had kept thus far, we succeeded in kindling a fire. This saved us from our greatest peril. The following morning I discovered that we were about six miles from Green River. Taking my now exhausted and helpless wife in my arms, we started again, and in a few hours found ourselves amongst the Snake Indians encamped there. We were most kindly received by these Indians and by some Canadian traders.

About ten days afterwards we were most agreeably surprised by a visit from Postmaster Morrel, who had been sent by General Burr to take us to Fort Laramie, the General having heard of our flight and our arrival among the Indians. We were now quite recovered from our fatigues, and accepted the kind proposition of Mr. Morrel with profoundest gratitude. We were liberally supplied with all necessary comforts by the kindness of General Burr, and our trip to Laramie, therefore, was a very pleasant one. I learned subsequently that when my escape was discovered, Mormon horsemen were sent out in every direction to interrupt our flight and bring us back again; but our journey of horrors on the mountain saved us from their remorseless hands. I had agreed with my brother-in-law that if we escaped we would wait for him at Laramie. Here we were treated with the utmost kindness by the commanding officer, Colonel Hoffman. One month afterwards we had the pleasure of welcoming my whole family, who arrived in excellent health, but in a state of perfect destitution.

I now learned from my brother-in-law that my generous friend Brigham started 32 horsemen on my track, and that when they failed to find me they traveled 150 miles northward to overtake my family, evidently supposing that I would seek to rejoin them. In this supposition they watched the wagon three days and nights, expecting to catch me coming out from some place of concealment. Reluctantly concluding at last that I was not there they plundered the wagon of everything valuable, took out my best yoke of oxen and went off, leaving my family with a reasonable prospect of starving on the roadside. At Fort Laramie, however, by the sale of some watches and jewelry which we had saved thus far, I was enabled to buy a new team, and through the kindness of Col. Hoffman we were furnished with provisions sufficient to enable us to reach Kansas Territory. Here, on Clear Creek, near the Block Vermillion, I took a squatter's "claim," and decided to become a farmer, content to live a life of ease and quiet, far away from the pleasures and re-

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fragments of civilization and education to which I was once accustomed, and in which I delighted so much. The sufferings which we had endured had prepared us to look upon ever so humble a home—where we could enjoy, without fear, the society of each other—as a Paradise.

But we were here attacked by fever and ague, which prostrated us again in helplessness. We soon buried our three youngest children,—and then found it necessary to remove somewhere where we could get medical aid and friendly assistance—for this last misfortune had rendered it impossible for us to remain. I arrived at Kickapoo in December last, after having lain sick at different points, with all my family. I had now lost everything. Animals, wagon,—*all* were gone. Nothing was left me but willing, though disease-weakened, hands; and only the generous benevolence of new-made friends here has kept me and mine alive until this day. We are now, thank God, beginning to recover our health,—and I hope we shall see some way soon to retrieve something of our temporal misfortunes, and make ourselves useful to society again, and obtain the humble livelihood which is all we ask upon earth. I should have before stated to you that the distance to Green River from Salt Lake City, by the road, is only 170 miles, but by the route which we followed, in consequence of turning the mountain spurs, avoiding snow-drifts, and finding suitable fording places, could have been little less than 300 miles.

This, Sir, is a very brief outline of what I and mine have suffered from Mormonism. Every educated man will realize much more readily than I can describe it how keen has been my *mental* suffering amid the degraded, uncultivated, and besotted followers of BRIGHAM YOUNG. Could all of that be obliterated from the page of memory, how lightly would I esteem the recollections of the physical privations and sufferings of the last few years. But nothing remains to me but regret for the past, and joy that I have escaped the trammels of Salt Lake, and that the remnant of my family are spared the contamination and ruin which a life among "the Saints" would inevitably involve. You are at liberty to make any use of these statements which you think may be useful to the public; and I shall only be too glad if my wretched experience should deter any, who may be inclined to yield to the dreadful snare of Mormonism, from trusting themselves to the delusions and cruel disappointments which a month at Salt Lake will certainly disclose to every pure-hearted being who tries it. I am, respectfully,

FREDERICK LOBA.

Comment upon the foregoing is unnecessary. I could add nothing to the simple pathos of such a narrative, every line of which bears the vivid impress of truth. But I must crave leave to add an appeal to the charitable readers, though without the knowledge of Mr. LOBA. I repeat what I stated in my last, that he is a gentleman of education, and notwithstanding the severe ordeal through which he has passed, he is full of refined sensibility. His wife is an intelligent and interesting lady, and little fitted to sustain successfully the trial of the last year. The entire family are just recovering from long continued illness. The father is beginning to be able to do something for support, when he can find it to do. The mother is still under the hands of a generous physician of this place, whose services have been as faithful as gratuitous. They are all in a situation of the extremest destitution. They have absolutely *nothing* with which to begin the world again—no money, no cattle, no tools, no means whatever with which to help themselves. This is not the country for any one who is thus destitute of capital, and they have no means with which to go elsewhere. A little pecuniary aid would be most worthily bestowed, and would enable a man of Mr. LOBA's intelligence and skill to speedily place his family beyond the reach of want.

Are there no wealthy Switzers among the readers of this narrative whose purse strings will open wide upon their perusal of the thrilling, but evidently truthful history? Are there not mothers whose hearts will throb with compassionate interest as they read—who will involuntarily make the case of this poor woman their own, and rejoice that they may relieve their own full hearts by relieving her and her babes? I believe there are; and it only remains to say that anything they may inclose to the care of C. VAUGHN, editor of the Leavenworth *Daily Times*, at this place, will be faithfully devoted to the benefit of the Lobas family. I have still a large store of highly interesting facts derived from this gentleman, the narration of which I must postpone until another occasion. S.

Sea and Ship News.

The *Arago* sails to-day for Southampton and Havre; she carries over 800 passengers. The new screw steamer *Saxonia* also leaves for Hamburg *vid* Southampton, with nearly 500 passengers, making together probably the largest number that ever left this port for Europe in any two steamers in one day.

The sale of the double-side propeller steamer *Chrlotte Vanderbilt*, which was to have taken place yesterday by United States Marshal RYNDERS, was deferred to the 12th of May, by consent of parties.

The ship *Cora Linn*, which arrived from Glasgow yesterday morning, brought 600 tons of water pipe for the Brooklyn Water Company.

The steamer *Connecticut*, when passing up the East River yesterday afternoon, was run into by a sloop, which was beating down; the sloop, which was carelessly tacked just in time to fill away against the steamer's starboard side, ran her bowsprit into the wheel-house, breaking the wood work, but doing little other damage. She was turned round rather suddenly, and towed some distance by the nose before she got clear.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 27, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The publication in yesterday's TIMES of Mr. FLORENCE'S Ocean Mail Line bill, No. 6 of which is for a line from Philadelphia to Pera, and the remarks in your leader upon the advantage of a line to Pera from New-York, have particularly attracted my attention, having now a memorial before Congress for a line from New-York, for the West India, Brazil and Argentine mails, a copy of which I take the liberty of inclosing. By it you will see that it affords direct mail facilities with all the principal ports in Brazil, in fifteen days less time to Rio Janeiro than *vid* Pera, and then connect with Brazilian steamers. The trade of these ports is 90 per cent. of the whole trade of the Empire, but Pera is only 5 per cent. The trade between the United States and Brazil and Argentine Provinces, is in the aggregate about 32 millions per annum, but Pera has only about 5 per cent. of this. What Pera may hereafter be, is in the womb of time; but without population, a climate unsuited to Europeans, and the Slave-trade entirely stopped, the development of the valley of the Amazon must be very slow.

Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro are large and populous cities, (containing upwards of 600,000 inhabitants,) with large capitals and valuable articles of export. The climate of the southern provinces of Brazil are very suitable for European immigration, which, being liberally encouraged by the Government, is setting strongly that way, supplying the labor market with free labor, the demand for which has greatly increased since the total stoppage of the Slave-trade in 1850, thus paving the way for the final emancipation of the slaves, which is already freely discussed in Rio Janeiro, and appears likely to take place before many years.

I have frequently noticed your liberal remarks upon ocean mail service, and advocating the national support as the true policy of our Government, by which foreign commerce is promoted, increasing our exports and thereby indirectly benefiting the agricultural and producing classes, which form the great mass of the people. These are additional reasons for my addressing you, and will, I trust, excuse the liberty I have taken.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN GARDNER.

The Case of Captain Green.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 26th ult. you published the testimony of some of the crew of the *A. Z.*, before the United State Commissioner, charging the Captain with cruel and unusual treatment of one of the crew, thereby causing his death. You also noticed it in your editorial columns, severely commenting on the testimony. As the case has now been tried before a jury, and Captain GREEN acquitted, I beg to call up on you, as an act of justice to him, to allow the use of your columns in making his innocence as public as the prejudice that was created against him.

Captain GREEN sailed from Liverpool, with a crew who mutined before leaving the river, and was first made acquainted with the man by the crew representing him as loafing and endeavoring to shirk from his duty. In endeavoring to make him and the rest of the crew perform the duty they had engaged to do, he did nothing more than any Captain is bound to do for the safety of his vessel and the successful termination of the voyage. On his arrival here, the crew mutinied, left the vessel, and their first act was to charge him with the death of this man, in revenge for his having exercised that authority necessary for the proper discharge of his duty.

Another reason for their becoming witnesses against him, was that they are fed while in prison, and receive pay from the Government at the rate of about forty dollars a month, a strong temptation to a mutinous crew, to be well paid on shore, without doing duty, and to gratify their spite against the Captain. Yours, JUSTICE.

Miscellaneous Items.

For several days there has been on trial in the Massachusetts Supreme Court a case which involves the liabilities of business partners. It is a suit brought by Charles L. Hayward *et al.*, brokers, of this city, to recover on a note for $10,000 signed by defendants, on which $2,500 had been indorsed as paid in the form of a check upon the Grocers' Bank, signed by Mr. Kilborn for the firm. Upon this check, which was never paid, they also sue to recover. The defendants took the ground that the note was given by J. B. Kilborn, a member of the firm, and that the money was used by him not for the legitimate business of the firm, but without their knowledge, in his own private speculations. The Jury rendered a sealed verdict for plaintiffs of $8,657.

Two small boys, brothers, named Robertson and another, belonging to Detroit, recently ran away from home, and established themselves in an old fisherman's hut on Belle Island, two miles above that city, living on fish and sleeping on the ground, and supplying their wants in the most primitive way imaginable. Three blankets, a bench, a skillet and tin kettle constituted their whole outfit. The romantic young runaways were anxiously searched for by the police, and, after several days, were found, and restored to their mammas. The oldest, about 12 years of age, said the idea had been put into his head by reading the story of *Robinson Crusoe*, and that he had persuaded the others off.

The Quindaro (Kansas) *Chindowan*, of the 16th, says: "On Tuesday, the redoubtable Colonel Titus made an unprovoked assault upon General S. C. Pomeroy, of Atchison. The circumstances, as nearly as we can arrive at them, are these: General Pomeroy had gone to Kansas City to attend a suit at law, as agent of the Emigrant Aid Society and was coming out of the court-room, in company with the officers of the Court and others, when Titus approached and struck him on the neck with a club. The General threw up his arm to ward off the blows, and received a severe wound on the arm."

The Cleveland *Herald* announces the continued existence of the Free-Love Water Cure at Berlin Heights, Ohio. It has about forty inmates, men and women, who live in perfect defiance of all decency and religion, regardless of marriage ties, and in accordance with their detestable system of "Free Love." They publish a Free-Love organ.

Pig iron to the amount of at least 10,000 tons is cast annually in the foundries of Buffalo, and more than that quantity is sold there in its unmanufactured state to the western market. The whole of it is brought by railway through Elmira from the Pennsylvania iron district.

The Maryland State Agricultural College has been located in Prince George's County, three miles northwest of Bladensburg and about nine miles from Washington City, on the "Rossburg farm," purchased from Charles B. Calvert, Esq., embracing 428 acres.

There are sixty cotton factories now in operation in Georgia. Others have recently been established in Louisiana and Mississippi.

The Lake Superior Draw Company has made an excavation through some 300 feet of solid rock into the hill, to the vein. This is for a railroad track. It is 16 feet wide and 15 feet high, and the work has been done by six men.

The citizens of Buffalo, at a public meeting, have empowered the Mayor of the city to appoint a Committee to invite proposals for the erection of the International Bridge over the Niagara River, and to correspond on the subject with officers of Canadian railways terminating at Fort Erie.

The first school taught in Chicago was opened in the Fall of 1816, by Wm. L. Cox, a discharged soldier of the last war. The High School was established in 1856. Now, there are in the city, 79 teachers employed in the Public Schools.

The Jews of Philadelphia have established a Permanent Hebrew Relief Association.

The small-pox is committing sad ravages in Scott County, Va.

☞ **Stephen H. Branch's Alligator.**
CONTENTS OF No. 3.
Truth Whips Fiction; Love and Sin; Fatality of the Metropolis; Domestic Vices; Virgins, Beware; Parsons Profess Too Much and Practice Too Little; "We must be Cruel to be Kind;" A Terrible Example; Let Sacred Teachers Warn their Precarious Daughters to Avoid the Snares of Music and Fiction; the Reverend George Pot's, a Presbyterian; Otto Dressel; Mrs. Mitchell and her Nieces; Benjamin F. Butler, a Presbyterian; Wm. Kent; Daniel Lord; William Curtis Noyes; the late Ogden Hoffman; Lawyer Staples; The Tolling Million Starved by the Heartless Politicians, and the Fifth-avenue Robbers of the Public Treasure, who are the source of oppressive taxation, and exorbitant rents, and fuel, and food, and raiment, and prostitution, and suicide, and of theft, rape, arson and assassination; Ex-Mayors Varian, Kingsland and Havemeyer; Superintendent Tallmadge; General Sanford; George H. Purser; Fanny Wright and Robert Dale Owen; Two More Documents Written for Supervisor Blunt, formerly Alderman of the Third and Fifteenth Wards; Paul Julien; Madame Sontag; The Late John Inman; Fun, Sun and Shade; The Brothers Harper; Life of Stephen H. Branch, &c.
For sale everywhere.

☞ **Window Shade Manufacturers**
And importers of
Curtain goods.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
Nos. 291 Broadway and 54 Reade-st.,
Have an unrivaled stock of
Window shades
Of their own manufacture, which they invite all close buyers to examine. Also, English and German damasks, satins, de laines, cornices, &c., at low prices.
No. 291 Broadway.

☞ **International Hotel,**
Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.,
OVER TAYLOR'S SALOON,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
ALFRED FREEMAN, Proprietor.
The house has been newly carpeted, painted, and put in complete order, and is now one of the most complete and desirable of the New-York hotels.

☞ **New Paper-Hangings and Decorations.**
FRANCIS PARES & CO.,
No. 336 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.,
are now opening all the new styles, of every quality, which they offer at wholesale and retail at lowest rates.

☞ **Table Cutlery**—Best make, English and American. Silver-Plated Goods, largest assortment in the Union.
Wooden Ware, Step Ladders, Kitchen Tables, Clothes-Horses, &c.
House-Cleaning Brushes of all kinds, at the
LOWEST PRICES.
At BERRIAN'S, No. 601 Broadway.

☞ **Gas! Gaze! Gase!**
GAS FIXTURES' MANUFACTURERS' DEPOT.
The largest and best stock of rich and plain gas fixtures in the City, all of which are offered at the lowest cash prices, at the great manufacturing depôt of
GEO. H. KITCHIN & CO.,
Wood's Building,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

REMOVAL.
In consequence of the destruction by fire of my old store in Maiden-lane, I have removed to the commodious warehouse
No. 50 Murray-street,
Where I offer for sale
FRENCH CHINA, DINNER, TEA, AND TOILET SETS,
Vases, Card-Baskets, spittoons Cologne-Bottles, &c.,
PARIAN MARBLE STATUETTES,
BOHEMIAN AND BELGIAN GLASSWARE,
Goblets, Champagne and other Wine Glasses, and all the newest productions in Bohemian Fancy Colored Glass-wares Glass Shades, French Bronzes, and other fancy articles.
I desire to inform gentlemen, intending to visit France, that my firm in Paris, Rue Paradis Poissonnière No. 32, will attend to the purchase, packing, and shipment of any Parisian goods, for a moderate commission.
CHARLES AHRENFELDT.
No. 50 Murray-st., New-York.

☞ **Clothing.**
The Subscribers intend, about May 1, to open the first floor of their premises, on the corner of
BROADWAY AND GRAND STS.,
with a new stock of Goods; and in connection they desire to state that one of the partners will remain at their present place of business, on Cherry and Catharine sts., where they will continue to keep, as heretofore, a well-selected assortment of
FRESH GOODS FOR CITY TRADE.
Likewise, all kinds of
OUTFITS FOR VOYAGES AND TRAVELING.
At this place, their customers, for whom it may be more convenient, can depend upon the best attention to their wants, and a strong desire to merit a continuance of their favors.
BROOKS BROTHERS,
Nos. 115 and 119 Cherry-st.

☞ **Trunks, Valises, Bags, &c.**
The largest assortment in the City, of the best quality, RETAILED AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
at our stores. Corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane, AND No. 556 BROADWAY, between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.
ALL ARTICLES WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.
CROUCH & FITZGERALD, Manufacturers.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.**—Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Misses' Leghorn and Braid Bloomers** in white, brown, and silver gray colors, just received and for sale by A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Ladies' and Children's Garden Sets.**—Hoe, Rake and Spade, 50c. per set; Extra quality, $2 25 to $3 per set. Garden Trowels, 12c. to 50c each; Rakes, Spades and Hoes, 20c. to $1 each. Grafting, Trimming and Budding Knives.
Florticultural and Horticultural Tools of all kinds at the lowest prices, either single or in full sets, in oak cases.
Iron and Steel Shovels, Spades, Ditching Spades, &c., at BERRIAN'S, No. 601 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strap**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Sam'l Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary**—Corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st. All Medicines dispensed and sold at this establishment warranted strictly pure, and personal attendance at all hours on the part of the proprietor. Medicines to the poor at half price. Southwest corner of 8th-av. and 2-th-st.

☞ **Brass Spring Trusses.**—After being imposed upon by pretended radical cure Trusses, which only enlarge the rupture, go to BENJAMIN'S, No. 1 Barclay st., (opposite the Astor House,) and get a Truss, so easy that you will use it from choice after it has cured. Six days' trial given.

☞ **Brussels Carpets,** 8s. per Yard.
THREE-PLY CARPETS.....7s. and 8s. per Yard.
SUPER FINE CARPETS.....6s. per Yard.
E. A. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 315 Canal-st.

☞ **Astonishing Reduction!!**
In the prices of superior English Carpeting.
Velvets $1 12 to $1 50. Brussels 75 cents to $1 per yard.
All-wool Ingrains 38 cents to 75 cents.
At HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

☞ **Fuller's Iron Railing, a New Invention,** is sold by CUTLER & CO., No. 65 Nassau-st (Room No. 1.) It is the CHEAPEST and BEST article manufactured for balconies, stair-cases, cemetery lots and public and private parks. Call and examine it.

☞ **Trees and Plants.**—A catalogue of the choicest fruits and flowering trees and shrubs, roses, &c., will be sent on application. Carriage of all packages paid to New-York. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Refrigerators.—Refrigerators.**—The largest assortment in the country, embracing all the best kinds made in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Haven. Prices $3 to $30 each. At BERRIAN'S, No. 601 Broadway.

☞ **The coup de main of the Season,**
The MUSARD HAT
at GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway.

☞ **The dashing Chapeau Musard,**
The latest Paris style in soft hats,
at GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway.

☞ **The Musard Hat.**
The most beautiful soft hat ever issued,
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☞ **The Grand hit in Paris**
Is the MUSARD HAT.
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☞ **Gents' Dress Hats and Caps in great Variety.**—Beautiful Straw Hats and Caps for children, handsomely trimmed. First premium awarded. Call and examine at KELLOGG'S, No. 381 Canal-st.

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MARRIED

MORTIMER—HALLENBAKE.—In this City, on Thursday, April 29, by the Rev. A. A. Wood, GEORGE MORTIMER to Mrs. SARAH E. HALLENBAKE all of this City.

IRWIN—CONSELYEA.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, April 27, by the Rev. J. S. Himrod, Mr. WILLIAM J. IRWIN to Miss ELLEN AMANDA, daughter of William Conselyea, Esq.

DIED.

JARVIS.—In this City, on Thursday, April 29, BENJAMIN H. JARVIS, Esq.

His relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 44 West 28th-st.

BAKER.—In this City, on Thursday, April 29, JOSEPHINE, daughter of J. H. Baker, aged 2 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 117 Perry-st., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BOWDEN.—In this City, on Friday, April 30, MARGARET, wife of Alexander Bowden, aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 72 Morton st., on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

DOUGLAS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 30, ROBERT W. DOUGLAS, aged 20 years, 10 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his father, Robert T. Douglas, Lafayette-av., corner of Carlton-av., on Sunday, May 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Newport, R. I., for interment.

☞ Newport papers please copy.

CELLE.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, April 29, MARIA CELLE, wife of Chas. CELLE.

Her friends, and those of her father, Capt. James Rogers are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, May 1, at 9 o'clock, at St. Thomas' Church, New York.

WAINWRIGHT.—At Paris, France, on Saturday, April 10, GRACE MARIAN CODMAN WAINWRIGHT, daughter of B. G. Wainwright.

WISWALL.—At New-Orleans, on Monday, April 19, SAMUEL WISWALL, son of the late Capt. Samuel Wiswall, of this City.

The relatives and friends, and those of his brother, William J. Wiswall, are requested to attend his funeral, without further invitation, on the Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th-av., corner of 28th-st., on Saturday, May 1, at 2½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

PAUL'S FARINA CRACKERS.

PAUL says, (and Peter agrees with him,) that frankness is the shield of integrity and honor, and that language was intended to convey the truth, and not to disguise and pervert facts.

PAUL, in accordance with these good old maxims, respectfully assures the public that his well-known FARINA CRACKERS are made of the best Flour, with a small addition of Farina, manufactured with great care under his personal supervision.

PAUL'S HUDSON STEAM BAKERY is one of the oldest, (established in 1830,) and one of the largest and best-known Cracker Bakeries in the country. *Paul think* he knows a good deal about *Cracker Baking*; but, without wishing to detract aught from the "scientific arrangements" of others, or their "great care in passing the grain through its different processes;" the wonderful "practice" attained by them; their "experience" of the mysteries of "sponge;" their "critical knowledge," or their "consummate skill," he would simply suggest the old saw, that the proof of the pudding is in the eating.

PAUL thinks that professional persons, connoisseurs, or even accomplished nurses or housewives, can judge of the quality of a Cracker from actual and comparative trial, and to this test he offers his FARINA CRACKERS.

Please try the quality *first*, then inquire the *price*—if you are satisfied, buy them. If they continue to please you in quality and price, you will, of course, continue to buy.

PAUL, the ancient, was a SAIL-MAKER; PAUL, the modern, MAKES SALES at WHOLESALE to the SALESMEN of his FARINA CRACKERS, STAMPED PAUL, at 5½ cents per pound, which is as low as he can at present afford. Inquire of any first-class grocer for PAUL'S FARINA CRACKERS, STAMPED PAUL.

City and country dealers supplied by DREW & FRENCH, Sole Agents, No. 85 Barclay-st., New-York.

INFLUENZA CURED
IN A FEW HOURS.

There are a great many, at the present time, seriously troubled with coughs, colds and influenza. If ye who are thus troubled will swallow from four to six of Radway's Regulators, and bathe the surface of the body with Radway's Ready Relief, your whole system will be free from every symptom of pain and distress in less than six hours after these remedies are used. A gentleman who visited Wallack's Theatre on Monday night, got over-heated, took off his overcoat, exposed himself to a cool draught of air, and caught a very severe cold. During the night he was seized with violent pains all over his body. His throat was so sore he could scarcely swallow; watery discharges from the eyes and nose were constant; every bone in his body ached with pain, and he was so hoarse that he could not speak above a whisper. In this condition the next morning found him. We, however, knew his difficulty, and knew the remedies that would cure him. At 7 o'clock he took down six of Radway's Regulators, and had his whole body rubbed with Radway's Ready Relief. At 12 o'clock, the same day, he was rid of all his difficulties. Radway's Regulators and Ready Relief will cure the influenza and all bad colds in a few hours. Toothache is cured instantly by the Relief. RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st, New-York.

R. R. remedies sold by druggists and merchants everywhere.

FANS AND BUTTONS.

CALHOUN & ROBBINS, No. 26 Vesey-st., up-stairs, have just received
500,000 Palm-Leaf Fans, assorted styles.
3,000 gross Pearl Buttons.
2,000 gross Ladies' Dress Buttons, new styles.
Which we offer to the trade Cheap for Cash.

BILLIARD TABLES.—BUYERS WILL DO well to call and examine my fine stock, with slate and marble beds; two second-hand marble bed tables, for sale cheap, and in perfect order. WILLIAM H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, *vid* Southampton and Havre, per United States steamer ARAGO, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 1st day of May, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, P. stmaster.

FINE WINES FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES.—Also, Scotch Ales and London Porter for sale by GEO. E. MENDUM, Importer, No. 18 Wall-st.

SUDDEN DEATH FROM HEART DISEASE.

Ralph Lockwood, Esq., a gentleman of about 60 years of age, who has boarded at Laird's Museum Hotel, corner of West Broadway and Franklin-st., for several years past, was found lying dead upon the floor of his room. When discovered, Mr. Lockwood had on all his clothes, and death must have ensued immediately after entering his room to retire, or the following morning after dressing himself. Coroner Connery was called to hold an Inquest, when Dr. Christopher Weltje, of Franklin st., made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and found valvular disease of the heart with pericarditis. The stomach was in a perfect state of softening, the membrane being entirely corroded. In the Doctor's opinion death was the result of pericarditis, and a verdict to that effect was rendered by the Jury. Mr. Lockwood was a native of New York, and a lawyer by profession. He was widely known in the City, and much esteemed by a large circle of friends.—*N. Y. Tribune, April 15, 1858.*

To the Editors of the New-York Courier and Enquirer:

The above requires no comment; but the startling narrative strikes home to all dyspeptics, and those troubled with any uneasy sensations about the left side or left breast, or about the heart. The disease of which Mr. Lockwood died was a humor or skin disease settled on the mucous membrane of the stomach—the membrane that surrounds the heart called the pericardium or heart-case, and the valves of the heart—and this skin disease was caused by vitiated bile and poison in the blood. Mr. Lockwood's case was curable to within six hours of his death. Nearly all sudden deaths among literary, professional or sedentary persons, and all those pursuing indoor occupations both males and females, and of all ages, from 15 to 80, arise from the causes noted above, all perfectly curable.

REMARKABLE CASE OF HEART DISEASE CURED.

If the following homely, but graphic and truthful narrative, does not convince the reader that heart disease may be cured, and excite at least some interest in that system of treatment by which this cure was effected, it must be because his prejudices are invincible:

TAMWORTH, Carroll Co., N. H., Dec. 6, 1857.

DR. FITCH—*Dear Sir*: I must apologize to you for not writing you before. I certainly ought to have done so. At the time I applied to you, I had taken so much medicine that did me no good that I gave up all hopes of recovery; and, to be honest about the matter, I thought the same of you. But, Sir, to commence the narrative of my case: Nine years ago I was taken with a slight pain in my heart; and just before I had the pain, there appeared to be a raw or sore spot on the heart about as big as a five-cent piece. But it may have been imagination. It was at all events, very sore, and I suffered the most excruciating pain in the heart. Then the heart commenced palpitating, and by spells it would entirely stop. One time, in particular, I fell senseless in my house; the neighbors were called, and by their timely aid—by rubbing and putting something stimulating into my mouth—I came to myself again. My family became more alarmed than ever, and also my friends; they said that they thought I was past cure. I called on the best doctors of the day, as they were thought to be; they said, all as one, it was the heart complaint, and could not be cured. I was then very weak. Some of them told me they could make me easier. They left me some medicine, but all they prescribed hurt me and I gave it back to them, one after another. After taking the medicine of the last one of them for some days, he came to see me and found me lying upon the floor, for I had not lain on a bed for five weeks. I told him his medicine would kill me, and he had better take it away, which he did. The doctors all said that my disease was incurable. By chance I got one of your Almanacs; I read it, and gave me some hope. But my hopes were small, for I had not laid my head on a pillow for about three years. I had to sit up in bed with my shoulders covered up; I could not breathe if I laid down. Then as the last resort, I thought I would write you. I think it was in October, 1852, and I stated my case as near as I could. You wrote me that my case was a bad one, but you thought you could help me. Even this encouragement almost gave me new life. You prescribed for me, and I got your medicines of one of your agents in Dover. There were a number of kinds, but the Heart Corrector seemed to revive me at once. In a few days I went out to my shop, some twenty rods from the house where I had hands at work; I had not been there for six weeks. My health rapidly improved.

Some of the doctors told me, before I got help that if Dr. Fitch helped me so that I ever could work again they would go in for him on heart complaints; they are surprised now to think I am so well. I now do as much work on my farm as I ask every man to do. If any one wishes to address me, he is at perfect liberty to do so. This is at your service. And may God ever bless you, here and hereafter. Yours, with respect,

BENJ. F. TWOMBLY.

Permit me to add that I prefer to receive a visit from my patients, and have the opportunity of a personal examination if possible. But this is not absolutely necessary. I have so arranged my practice and remedies that I can treat patients at a distance, sending the remedies by express, and conducting the treatment by letters, on the receipt of a full statement of the condition of the patient, with all the symptoms. Address S. S. FITCH, M. D., No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

FIRST CALL.

Nos. 59 and 61 Reade st.
MARCH, 1858,
We offer to the trade, at the very lowest market rates, for Cash or Credit, our very large
and complete stock of
CARPETINGS,
Of the following manufacture:
NEW-ENGLAND WORSTED CO.,
NEW-YORK POWER LOOM MILLS,
JOHN CROSSLEY & SON,
H. BRINTON & SON,
PARDOE, HOOMANS & PARDOE,
LOWELL CO.,
HARTFORD CO.,
AUBURN, N. Y.
PELTONS,
PHILADELPHIA.
OIL-CLOTHS
Of all the principal manufacturers.
CANTON MATTINGS,
WORSTED AND WOOLEN YARNS,
Close buyers will find it to their advantage by giving us a call.
Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments of Carpetings.
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Nos. 59 and 61 Reade-st.,
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PILES! PILES! PILES! PILES!
A permanent cure for life. The proprietor of
DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY
Will guarantee to cure any case of external or internal piles.
ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF PILES.
James W. McKee, shipping merchant, No. 42 Front-st, was cured of piles by using Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository. He was afflicted with them for ten years, and at times confined to his bed. Call and see him. Reference will be given to any number of persons who were cured. Depôt No. 158 Bowery. The medicine can be sent to any part of the country.

CONSUMPTIVES, DO NOT DESPAIR!
E. W. VONDERSMITH, M. D., No. 158 Bowery, after a course of steady devotion to the cure of consumption for upwards of 15 years, has arrived at a decisive and successful course of treatment for all diseases of the lungs and throat, which has positively cured hundreds of sufferers who had given up all hope. Tubercles on the lungs are as susceptible of healing, if properly treated, as any other disease, and those suffering from them are respectfully invited to call upon E. W. VONDERSMITH, M. D., No. 158 Bowery. Send for a book on Consumption, (gratis.)

SELF-VENTILATING REFRIGERATORS,
THE ONLY ICE-SAFE
which keeps the air over meats, vegetables, &c.,
PURE, COOL, EVER-CHANGING;
applying for the first time
THE TRUE PRINCIPLES OF VENTILATION
as a check to decay. Made and sold by
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 398 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS AT RETAIL.—I. U. SILLECK, corner of Fulton and William sts., has on hand and is constantly receiving an extensive and complete assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Napoleon, Cravat, Tubular and Scarf Ties, of the latest and most desirable patterns. Hosiery, Under-Garments, Shirts, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts, Shawls, &c., of superior styles and qualities. Embroidered and cross-plait French Shirt Bosoms. Particular attention paid to Shirts made to order from measure.

THE ARCTIC SHIP RESOLUTE.—THE EXhibition of this splendid picture will positively close on SATURDAY, May 1, at the gallery of W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

JEWELRY VERY LOW.

The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Watches and Jewelry at less than usual prices

Ladies' Earrings,	Diamond Rings,
Pins and Bracelets,	Chatelaine Chains,
Guard Chains,	Vest Chains,
Studs,	Scarf Pins,
Sleeve Buttons,	Keys and Seals,
Plain Gold Rings,	Seal Rings,
Gold Spectacles,	Gold Crosses,
Gold Eye Glasses,	Pure Gold Wedding Rings,
Gold Lockets,	Gold Thimbles,
Gold Necklaces,	Gold Pencils and Pens,
Silver Napkin Rings,	Silver Porte-monnaies,
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GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall st., second floor.

A GREAT SPRING MEDICINE.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is as certain to cure the most painful forms of these diseases as water is to quench thirst; also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles &c. Principal Depôt, No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

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WHOLESALE SILK HAT MANUFACTURERS,
corner Centre and Franklin sts., New-York.

PATENT DOUBLE ICE-PITCHERS.—"One swallow does not make a Summer," says the proverb, but a few swallows from the Patent Ice Pitcher—taken on a Summer day—will make one feel as if fanned by the breezes of Autumn. Pitchers for sale at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

DR. GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL CURED John Livingston, Esq., Editor *Law Magazine*, No. 120 West 14th-st., New-York, of stiff, swollen neck, after his physician had failed. Ask him.

DR. GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL CURED Geo. W. Ward and Col. Schneider, Masonic Hall, Philadelphia, of neuralgia and rheumatism, and many thousand others. Sold by BARNES & PARK, No. 15 Park-row, New-York, and throughout United States.

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NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,
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THE EVERY-DAY BOOK OF HISTORY AND CHRONOLOGY,
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ANNIVERSARIES OF MEMORABLE PERSONS AND EVENTS,
in every period and state of the world, from the Creation to the present time.
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The object of this work, as will be seen, is to bring together the great events of each day of the year in all ages, as far as their dates can be ascertained, and to arrange them chronologically. It has been necessary to observe brevity in its compilation, in order to reduce it within the proper compass. Hence, notices of the most eminent men are often confined to two or three lines, while individuals of less note have occasionally received more attention, on account of the absence of ready reference to them in books.

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HISTORY OF THE INDUCTIVE SCIENCES
From the Earliest to the Present Time
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By JULIA KAVANAGH, author of "Nathalie," &c. One volume. 12mo. $1 25.
From the Athenæum.

"Adèle" is the best work we have read by Miss Kavanagh. It is a charming novel, full of delicate character-painting. The interest kindled in the first chapter burns brightly to the close.

ELEMENTARY GERMAN READER,
On the plan of Jacobs' Greek Reader, with a full Vocabulary. Composed, compiled and arranged systematically by the Rev. L. W. HEYDENREICH, Graduate

INSTRUCTION.

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NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Summer Session of this School will commence on MONDAY, May 3, next. Pupils prepared for College or business.

For Circulars, containing terms, &c., address Principal.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

A select boarding and day school for boys, the Rev. P. B. STRAVENSON, Principal, (formerly principal of the Institute in Wyoming, Penn.) Next session begins Tuesday, May 4. Circulars from the Principal, or the Rev. Dr. PARKS, office of New-York *Observer*.

CIRCULARS OF THE BEST SCHOOLS and full particulars connected with, supplied gratuitously to parents. Schools and families supplied; competent teachers and governesses. Teachers supplied with engagements for any part of the Union. Wanted, a governess to go West, to teach music, English and French. Also, a lady to teach painting and music. American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—On Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opens the Fourth Term of its Fifteenth Academic Year on Monday, Aril 19, 1858.

Pupils are received at the beginning as well as at advanced periods of their course—are charged only from the day of entering, and are thoroughly prepared for business or college amid associations and under influences of a highly desirable character.

The Commercial, Classical, Mathematical, English and Foreign Language Departments are complete in all their appointments. Ten Professors and Instructors are associated with the Principals in conducting the education of their pupils.

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BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal. This boarding-school for boys, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 23d term on Monday, May 3, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home, and to afford the best facilities for the improvement of the mind and heart. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars, containing full particulars, may be obtained of Messrs. R. ROE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., New-York, or on application to the Principal.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—(OPPOSITE 70th-st.) reopens May 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the principal and teachers, form a family circle, in which every opportunity is improved for the cultivation of correct sentiments and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. WM. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars may be had from WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 383 Broadway.

MISS PARSONS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 112 Church-st., New-Haven, Conn.—Number limited. Miss ELIZABETH PARSONS will receive as immediate members of her family, six young ladies, as pupils, who can receive instruction in any of the English branches, with Latin, French, German, Spanish or Italian language. Board, with instruction, per annum (washing not included,) $280. Next term will commence on May 5. Circulars, containing further particulars, can be obtained with references, by application as above.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ESTABLISED 6 YEARS SINCE.—Number of pupils limited to 12. Scarsdale, Westchester Co., N. Y. The situation is perfectly healthy and removed 3 miles from the nearest village. It is distant 1¼ hours from New-York by the Harlem Railroad. The dépôt is but a quarter of a mile from the school. Pupils thoroughly prepared for college or the counting-house. For circulars, apply at STANFORD & DELISSER'S, No. 631 Broadway; DANIEL DANA'S, No. 381 Broadway, or to the principal the Rev. WM. W. OLSSEN, A. M.

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WILLIAM B. STOUGHTON'S FAMILY SCHOOL, at Summit, distant forty minutes from New-York City, per express train, on Morris and Essex Railroad. Parents who desire a country home, and not exact y a boarding-school, for their sons, are invited to call. German, French, and Lessons on Piano, by competent instructors. Summer session, of five months, will commence May 3.

FAMILY SCHOOL.—A LADY RESIDING NEAR the city of Bridgeport, Conn., will receive into a private family eight children, from six to twelve years of age, to educate. Terms, $125 per year. References: the Rev T. F. Guion, Brooklyn, L. I.; Mrs. M. A. King, No. 197 East Broadway, New York. For further reference and circulars, apply to H. OLMSTEAD, Esq., Box No. 166 Bridgeport, Conn.

A EUROPEAN LADY, HAVING ALWAYS moved in the best society, and speaking the French language with the purest Parisian accent, wishes to give French conversation and reading Lessons to ladies and gentlemen, either at her residence, No. 52 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., or at the residences of the applicants. Applications received daily, from 9 to 10 A. M. and from 1 to 4 P. M.

WOLCOTT INSTITUTE, LITCHFIELD CONN.—REV. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., RECTOR—Summer session of this Family School for boys, commences May 5. Home comforts, parental discipline, maternal care, and judicious cultivation of health, mind and manners, are the characteristics of this Institution. For circulars address the Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 39th semi-annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 5. Circulars can be obtained of RICE & ANDREWS, No. 280 Broadway; WILLIAM W ROSE, No. 68 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office, and No. 342 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, and of the Principal, D. S. ROWE.

ALONZO BLACK, A. M., HUDSON RIVER Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., three miles from Hudson City. Board and tuition $40 per term of 14 weeks. For particulars, address the Principal at the Institute, or call on Professor R. C. FLACK, at International Hotel, No. 367 Broadway, before 9 A. M., or between 2 and 3 P. M., each day.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.—Next session will commence May 6. Circulars can be obtained at No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York, or by addressing
C. G. HAZELTINE, } Principals.
J. A. FOWLER, }

YOUNG LADIES UNDER TWELVE ARE boarded for $120 per annum in the vicinity of New-York. Especial attention is paid to the health and morals of the pupils. Accomplishments by City masters. References, &c., by application to A. B. SEMINARY, *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.—WANTED, ONE OR TWO SCHOLARS more for the piano, by a competent teacher. Refers to S. Thaberg, Esq., Henry C. Timm, Esq., and Dr. Hodges. Terms moderate. Address CH. E. H., care of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT Mount Vernon, Weschester County, N. Y. The Summer term of this School will commence on the first Monday in May. For Circulars, address JOHN OAKLEY, Principal.

THE SUBSCRIBER'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for boys at No. 11 West 27th-st., will reopen on Monday, May 3, under the same teachers as heretofore. J. JAY GREENOUGH.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.—THE Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., of the Ashland Collegiate Institute, may be seen every morning at No. 122 Nassau-st., (up stairs,) until May 4. Terms for male or female students $130 per annum.

THE MISSES McFARLAND'S SCHOOL, AT NO. 500 PACIFIC-STREET.—The next term of this school will commence on Monday, May 3. Separate rooms arranged for male and female pupils. Pupils received at any time.

BLOOMFIELD ACADEMY—FAMILY BOARDing and day school, pleasantly and healthily situated corner of Bloomfield and 1st sts, Hoboken, N. J., will commence its Summer session May 3. Particulars by EDW. FELDNER, Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—SUMMER term commences on the first Monday in May. Circulars, with terms, references, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Terms, $160 to $180 a year. Summer session commences May 3. For circulars, address the Principal.

E. W. BECKWITH'S BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys, near Middletown, Conn. $110 for five months, from May 3. Call at No. 321 Broadway, from 3 to 5 P. M., two days, and see the Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—The Summer session will open on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of May. For catalogues, address V. B. WARRING, OTIS BISBEE, Principals.

HUNTINGTON-PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Rev. E. B. HUNTINGTON, A. M., Principal. Terms $300 per year.

MISSES ROHR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.

CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 40 West 33d-st.
JOHN GOSMAN, Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE—A BOARDING School for Boys at Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J.
OLIVER R. WILLIS, A. M. Principal.

MISSES WALKER'S DAY SCHOOL FOR young ladies No. 3 East 33d-st., first house from 5th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

A CIRCULAR OF THE HOME SCHOOL, New-Haven, Conn., can be had of Mr. HADDEN, No. 765 Broadway, or of the Principal, H. G. SHEARS, A. M.

MISS FORBE'S SCHOOL IS CONTINUED as formerly, at her residence, No. 22 North Moore-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms by applying at No. 544 Houston-st., one block from Broadway; also, day boarders. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE ROOMS TO LET with board, in a private family, where a plentiful table and home comforts can be enjoyed. References required. French spoken. Apply at No. 41 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th av.

BOARDING.—THE SECOND FLOOR, FRONT parlor and bedroom, and third floor, back parlor and bedroom, in a genteel modern house. Location unsurpassed—No. 18 Nelson-place, between 8th-st. and Waverley-place.

BOARDING—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, occupying a first-class house up town, will let, with board, two unfurnished rooms, in second story, to parties without children. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Best of reference given and required. Address J. X., *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to let with board, single or together; also, single rooms for gentlemen. Family private. References exchanged. Apply at No. 141 West 34th st.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENTLEman and his wife, can be accommodated with board in a private family. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 50 Fourth-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, DEsiring board in a private family, where home comforts may be enjoyed, may apply at No. 48 Livingston-st., one door from Court, Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS, WITH board, may be obtained at No. 105 West 14th-st. The situation is particularly desirable as a Summer residence, being cool and airy, the lot extending through to 15th-st.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN MAY OBTAIN a pleasant home, in a small private family, by applying at No. 31 Smith-st., corner Livingston-st, Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with board in a pleasant location in the VIIth Ward. Apply at No 197 Monroe-st.

BOARDING.—SECOND-FLOOR FRONT ROOM and bedroom; also, front room and bedroom on third floor; full or partial board; at No. 69 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—TO RENT, DESIRABLE ROOMS ON the 2d floor, with board, at No. 115 East Broadway.

NO. 20 LAMARTINE-PLACE, WEST 29th st., between 8th and 9th avs., a suite of five rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, separate or together, with board; has all the modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water bath connected; situation very pleasant, on high ground, and open, and connected by cars and stages to all the business parts of the City. Also rooms on the third floor, vacant on the 27th. References required.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY WHERE the comforts of a home may be expected. Two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, (furnished,) together with partial board, (breakfast and tea,) at No. 182 West 25th-st., a few doors west of 8th-av. A sitting room, in addition to the use of the parlors, will be appropriated to their use. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—IN A private family, where one or two gentlemen can be accommodated with a large and pleasant room; the house is delightfully situated on Columbia-st., and only a few minutes' walk from either ferry; references exchanged. Address J. B., Box No. 3,071 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife without children, may obtain pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished—partial board for gentlemen—by applying at No. 101 Lawrence-st. Convenient to Wall-st. ferry. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PLEASANT suite of rooms, second-story, front, for a gentleman and his wife, or two or three single gentlemen. Excellent location, and very convenient to South ferry. No. 28 Cheever-place, between Harrison and Degraw sts., and half a block from Henry-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY a gentleman and wife, an unfurnished room with board, (in a private family preferred.) Location in the neighborhood of Bedford and DeKalb avs. Terms must be moderate. Reference given. Address, stating terms and location, A., *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED IMMEDIATELY—FOR several families and single gentlemen at the BOARDING AGENCY, No. 289 Broadway. Many are desirous of selecting a boarding place in the country for the season. Housekeepers in the city or country can have their rooms filled by placing particulars on our List early.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—VERY FINE ROOMS on second floor, with large closets, for gentlemen and their wives; also, one or two vacancies for young men. Apply at No. 47 Concord-st. Dinner at 6½. References required.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for a middle aged gentleman and his daughter, aged 16, who attends school. The comforts of a home desired. Address HOME, *Times* Office, stating terms, &c., which must be moderate.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—TWO minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. A gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant rooms, with board, by applying at No. 75 Montague-place, corner of Henry-st. Best of references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ABOUT TEN MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall st. Ferries; first-class private boarding house, pleasantly situated in a good neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SINGLE GENTLEman can be accommodated with a very pleasant and comfortable room, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A Pleasant rooms in a quiet family may be had for a gentleman and wife, or for single gentlemen, at No. 38 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 103 LAWrence-st., near Fulton av.; accommodations first-class, for both married and single. A fine room for two gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board can be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 186 Atlantic-st., near Clinton, convenient to the ferries. No moving on the 1st of May.

AN IRISH LADY OF RESPECTABILITY wishes to meet with one or two English or Irish gentlemen, who can appreciate home comfort, to take partial board and handsome furnished rooms in her own house, in a delightful location, in Brooklyn. A note addressed to M. R. S., Brooklyn Post-Office, will meet with attention.

NO. 215 WEST TWENTIETH-STREET.—Two gentlemen and their wives or a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board from 1st May, or sooner if desired. Gas, bath, &c. Opposite St. Peter's Church.

ROOMS TO LET.—A FEW YOUNG GENTLEmen can be accommodated with furnished rooms, with or without board, at 259 Greene-st., between Clinton and Waverley places; the house has all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, one block of Broadway.

NO. 41 TENTH-STREET.—A SUITE OF rooms on 2d floor, separate or together; also, a parlor floor, with extension, will be let to a party of gentlemen or a gentleman and his wife, with board; the house is delightfully situated and has all the modern improvements.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A PARTY OF three or four single gentlemen, who would like to room together, can secure rooms, with or without partial board, in a private family, on making application at No. 41 Willow-st., only three minutes from Wall-st. or Fulton ferries. Location pleasant and terms moderate.

TO LET WITH BOARD—TWO LARGE UNfurnished rooms, with gas and use of bath-room, on 2d floor, to single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives without children; gentlemen and their wives without children; location west side of Broadway, two minutes' walk from Metropolitan Hotel. Address A. W., Broadway Post-Office, with real name, and when an interview may be had. Best of references given and required.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO gentlemen, at No. 69 East 16th-st.; one on second floor, 14 by 18 feet, mahogany bedstead and furniture, large pantry, bath adjoining; one on third floor, 14 by 16 feet, front or rear, enameled furniture, well ventilated. Family consists of five adults, who will make a home for suitable persons, at a moderate compensation. Object being to reduce rent.

MURRAY HILL, NO. 36 EAST THIRTY FIFTH-STREET.—A whole floor, or rooms in suite, private parlor, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, or private table, in a first-class, brown stone-front house, and in one of the most airy and healthful locations in the City, occupied by the family of a clergyman. Madison-av. stages pass near the door.

ROOMS NEAR BROADWAY.—TWO LARGE and very pleasant rooms on the second floor, communicating, to let together, furnished, to one or two single gentlemen, without board. Apply at No 588 Houston-st., five doors west of Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS IN WEST TWENTY-SECOND ST.—A well-furnished room, with small bedroom attached, to let in a private family, to a gentleman of respectability, with or without partial board. Address A. B. A., *Times* office.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 87 STATE-st., between Clinton-st. and Sidney-place, with full or partial board, pleasant rooms, suitable for gentlemen and wife or for single gentlemen. Location pleasant and in the immediate vicinity of the South and Wall-st. ferries.

SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A PLEASANT FRONT parlor (with bedroom connecting if desired) on 2d floor, furnished or not, may be had, with board, in a small private family, at No. 292 Henry-st., 7 and 10 minutes from South and Wall-st. Ferries. Terms moderate.

NO. 24 BLEECKER-STREET.—A FURnished room to let to one or two gentlemen, without board, in a house occupied by a private family and lighted with gas.

NOS. 2 AND 4 ABINGDON-SQUARE—WEST side; rooms on second and third floor, for families wishing permanent board; also, a large front basement suitable for gentlemen. References required.

FURNISHED SLEEPING ROOMS TO let in a private family, for a respectable young man of quiet habits. Location near Bowery and Grand st., 10 minutes from City Hall. Address P, Y., *Times* office.

BOARDING.

MURRAY HILL, NO. 36 EAST 35TH-STREET, TO LET.—A second-floor, and private parlor on the first floor, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board or private table, in a first-class brown-stone front house, located in the most airy and healthful part of the City, and occupied by the family of a clergyman. Madison-av. stages pass near the door.

A DELIGHTFUL LOCATION—NO. 135 8th-st., third door from Broadway. Boarding, with handsome suits of rooms on 2d and 3d floors, for families and single gentlemen; also, partial board for gentlemen. Convenient distance for walking to business. Terms reasonable.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two or three single persons, can have board, with pleasant rooms in suite or separately, furnished or unfurnished, in a private family residing at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house has gas, baths, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS, No. 149 GRAND-ST.—A cheap and respectable boarding house for female servants while out of place, and from whence they obtain the most desirable situations.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET—On the second story, with or without partial board, to gentlemen; meals furnished in the rooms, if desired, at No. 66 Amity-st.

A LADY LIVING IN FLUSHING WISHES to take two children, age three years or under, to board, where they will receive the best of care. Address Mrs. COMSTOCK, Flushing, L. I.

TWO ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, with or without partial board, to let, with Croton, gas and bath, on moderate terms. Apply at No. 308 2d-av., near 20th-st

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD—TO A gentleman and wife and one or two single gentlemen. House furnished with gas hot and cold water water, &c. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 85 Varick-st., near Canal.

FAMILIES AND A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN may obtain pleasant rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 10 Carroll-place (Bleecker-st.) References given and required.

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, A furnished sitting and bed-room, with gas, bath and every convenience, at a reasonable rent; No. 80 Greene-st., between Broome and Spring sts.

HOTELS.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
Nos. 135 and 137 Fulton-st., New-York,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
With splendid Dining-saal. Lunch Saloon attached. Rooms by Day or Week. HENRY BRADLEY, Jr., Proprietor.

SHAKESPEARE HOTEL—SITUATED ON THE corner of Court and Montague sts., Brooklyn, near the City Hall, is now open for permanent and transient boarders. Attached to the hotel is a first-class restaurant, where the public can be served with the best the market affords.
J. M. KING.

MANSION HOUSE—HICKS-STREET, BROOKlyn Heights, midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, has superior accommodations for families or single gentlemen which will be let on reasonable terms. The location for a Summer residence is most desirable, having a large yard for play grounds in the rear.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COUNTRY BOARD ON SPUYTEN DUYVEL Hill, 10 minutes' walk from Hudson River Railroad dépôt. Three gentlemen and their wives, or a party of six persons, can be accommodated with board in a private family. The house and grounds are pleasantly situated, with a good stable, garden, &c. Application may be made at No. 235 Water-st., near Beekman.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family; location within five minutes' walk from steamboat or Railroad, and distance 8 miles from the lower part of the City. Applications addressed A., this office, will receive attention.

COUNTRY BOARD—WANTED FOR THE Summer months, for a small family, where there is plenty of milk and fruit; location on the Hudson River, not over one hour and a quarter from the City. Address W. R. & H., box No. 2,089 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—By a gentleman and his wife, in a farm house, on or near the salt water, within fifty miles of the City. Address Box No. 1,222, with full particulars.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL AND WOOD.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until the (16) fifteenth day of May next, at 12 o'clock M., for the Coal and Wood required for the Public Schools of this City, for the ensuing year, say (1,500) fifteen hundred tons of coal, (1,500) fifteen hundred cords of oak wood, and (300) three hundred cords of pine wood, more or less.

The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, of (2,240) twenty-two hundred and forty pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins, at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, and the coal be furnished from the mines so named, if accepted, and must state the price per ton of 2,240 pounds.

The oak wood to be of the best quality, the sticks not less than three feet long, nor less than three inches in diameter, delivered, sawed and piled, and, when required, split, in the yards or cellars of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority.

The pine wood to be the best Virginia pine, not less than three (3) feet and six (6) inches long.

The proposals must state the price per cord of 128 cubic feet, solid measure, for the pine and the oak wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load; the splitting being required only for primary schools that are without male janitors.

The wood and coal will be inspected, measured and weighed by, and delivered, under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, said coal and wood to be delivered at the school where ordered, as follows: two-thirds of the quantity of wood, from the 25th of May to the 20th of July; two-thirds of the quantity of the coal, from the 20th of July to the 1st of October next; and the remainder as required by the Committee. The contract for this fuel to be binding until May 25, 1859.

Security for the faithful performance of the contracts will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signature of the proposed sureties.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals, and the contracts to be subject to the approval of the Board of Education

JOHN DAVENPORT,
GEORGE WHITE,
DANIEL SLOTE,
TERRENCE FARLEY,
OLIVER H. LEE,
} Committee on Supplies.

TO BUILDERS.—THE SCHOOL OFFICERS OF the XIIth Ward invite proposals for alterations and repairs on Ward School No. 6, Randall's Island, according to the plans and specifications approved by the Board of Education, and to be seen at the shop No. 94 Crosby-st. The proposals must be for the whole work, and must give the names of two good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of the work. Proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education until Wednesday, 5th May, at 12 o'clock, noon. The School Officers reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

JAMES MACKEAN,
JAMES DAVIS,
CHARLES BOICE,
} Committee.

APRIL 21, 1858.

COAL.

PRIME ANTHRACITE COAL AT REDUCED PRICES AT RETAIL.—The undersigned having determined upon taking orders at retail for their celebrated and superior Black Heath and Hard Broad Mountain White Ash Coals, and also for their prime Red Ash Coal, offer now, and until further notice, to deliver to consumers direct from boats the different sizes required for family uses, screened and in primest order, at the following greatly reduced rates for cash, say:

WHITE ASH of the above-named veins, for furnaces, ranges and stoves, at $4 50 per ton of 2,000 lbs.

RED ASH, for grates and stoves, at $4 60 per ton of 2,000 lbs., all delivered free of cartage. Delivered from yards the price will be 25c. per ton higher. Orders can be left at the offices of the undersigned, No. 45 South-st., and foot of Warren-st., or at their yards foot of 14th-st., East River, and No. 74 West 22d-st., or at the drug stores of Messrs. Hegeman & Co. Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway. CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

ANTHRACITE COALS.—CHARLES A. HECKSCHER & CO., shippers of Schuylkill Coals, from the celebrated Black Heath and Broad Mountain White Ash, and the Otto Red Ash Veins, are now prepared to execute orders, either from Philadelphia, (Richmond, wharf No. 14,) or from Schuylkill Haven, per canal, at the lowest market rates, for single cargoes, or for contracts—to be furnished in uniform prime order.

OFFICES—No. 45 South-st., New-York; No. 132 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO., Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1858.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's dépôts at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.

The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.
A. MEHAFFEY, President.

COAL YARD—CORNER THIRTY-SECOND-st. and Lexington av. Coal selected from the most approved mines in the Lehigh, Wyoming and Schuylkill coal fields expressly for domestic use, on hand and constantly discharging from boats—direct from the mines—pure and unadulterated.

COAL AT REDUCED PRICES.—PURE RED ash, peach, orchard, and genuine Lehigh; also, white ash, Schuylkill, at reduced rates; together with Liverpool, orrel, and English cannel, recently imported, at a reduction from Winter prices. HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre and Jane and West sts.

REMOVALS.

WILSON & BRAINE—IMPORTERS OF EARTHenware, have removed their office to No. 160 Pearl-st., two doors above Wall-st., where they offer a large and well-selected stock of earthenware, white granite, printed and common, for sale by the package at lowest market prices.

REMOVAL.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE Company of New-York has removed to the fire proof building No. 94 Broadway, three doors north of Wall-st.

REMOVAL.—CARTER'S LACE MANUFACTORY is removed to No. 635 Broadway, up stairs.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT ROOMS, in a building built for the purpose, at No. 114 Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 108 Cliff-st.

TO LET.

DOCKS AND SLIPS TO LET,
From May 1 next, the right to collect the wharfage between Piers Nos. 2 and 4 East River.
Apply to W. W. TOWNSEND, No. 1 South-st.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply to
T. J. HALL, *New-York Times*.

TO LET—THE LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE WITH water, gas, &c., No. 66 Hammond-st.
The small modern brick house No. 105 East 27th-st.
The small modern brown-stone front house No. 104 Lexington-av.
The two-story brick house No. 17 Harrison-st.
The two-story house rear of No. 172 Thompson-st.
The four-story brick house No. 255 Greene-st.
The large store, &c., on second floor of Nos. 48 and 50 Cortlandt-st.
The third and fourth floors of Nos. 173 and 175 Greenwich-st., suitable for jewelers.
The three story brick house No. 298 West 14th-st.
A beautiful country-seat on Fishkill Plains.
The small two-story house No. 63 Rose-st.
Apply at No. 102 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 92 Grand-st.; also, the 4-story English basement house No. 141 West 39th-st., with modern improvements; also, the 3 story house, with high basement, No. 214 East 23d-st., with modern improvements; also, the lower part of house No. 270 West 44th-st., consisting of six rooms, pantries, &c., with croton water; also, the first floor of house No. 270 West 47th-st., will be let at a low rent. Inquire of H. QUACKENBUSH, No. 3 Broad st., or No. 34 Charles-st., after 5 P. M.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE No. 463 Broome-st., near Broadway, with an additional building attached, particularly adapted for a boarding-house. The house is in complete order; bath-rooms and gas throughout; will be rented low to a good tenant. Can be seen at any time, and possession given immediately. Apply at No. 489 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

TO LET—DWELLING PART OF BUILDING NO. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., four-story, modern improvements, bath, hot and cold water, desirable for boarding house, for business purposes or residence; is well lighted and cheerful, fronting on both streets; and it will be put in repair. For particulars, inquire of H. OSTRANDER, No. 391 Canal-st., next door to the Peoples' Bank.

TO LET VERY LOW—THE CONVENIENT AND pleasantly-located 3-story dwelling-house Nos. 9 and 11 Eighth-st., fronting Canal-st., and near St. John's park. Rent only $700. Also, the large and handsome basement of store No. 93 6th-av., near Jefferson Market; $150. Apply to L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place near 6th-av.

TO LET—FOR A PRIVATE RESIDENCE, OR leased for a family hotel, a large four-story brown stone house, with an extension 40x14 feet, in all 24 rooms, on Madison av., near the Square. The house is in perfect repair, and contains every possible improvement, baths and closets fitted in walnut. Inquire of E. B. KINSBIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE NO. 139 Fulton-st., and the upper part of No. 22 Ann st., New-York; a coal yard on Bridge-st., near the river, in Brooklyn; a country seat and six acres of land, within a quarter of a mile of Newark, N. J., on the Passaic River, east bank, and several houses in Newark. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau-st. New-York.

TO LET—A GENTEEL NEW HOUSE, ALL FURnished, together with the modern improvements and beautiful grounds, delightfully situated in the village of Stamford, Conn.; will be let to a genteel family, without small children, for 6 months from the 1st of May. Rent $1,000. Address A. W. B., *Times* office, giving name, &c.

TO LET—A BUILDING, 25 FEET SQUARE, 4 STORies high, with light front and rear, suitable for a jeweler, cabinet maker and modern business, elegantly situated in the rear of No. 85 Varick-st., near Canal-st., the lower story fitted for a dwelling; will be rented low. Inquire of G. W. CANDEE, No. 180 Fulton-st.

TO LET—REALLY A NICE PLACE FOR A small, neat family. The parlor floor of an English-basement house, small front basement, with two bedrooms on upper floors, chandeliers and all modern improvements. Rent $250. House No. 107 East 29th-st., near 3d-av., or inquire at No. 70 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—AT NO. 430 BROOME-STREET, ONE block from Broadway, to architects or others following a light business, a large, handsomely lighted room, on second floor, which can be divided into two or three rooms. Inquire on the premises, in Dr. WHEELER'S office, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock.

TO LET.—THE STORE, WITH BASEMENT AND sub-cellar of the brown stone front house No. 113 Nassau-st., 100 feet by 25, running to Theatre alley. Also offices, lofts and workshops to let over store. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, THE TWO-STORY and attic brick-house No. 319 State-st., between Bond and Nevins, convenient to Fulton-av. cars. Furnace, gas, range, hot water in kitchen, and in every way desirable for a genteel family. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, TO SMALL AMERIcan families, floors through consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the modern houses in West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office No. 140 West 19th-st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—THE NEW ENGLISH BASEMENT house, finished in best style, with gas fixtures. No. 140 West 46th-st., to a good tenant. A lease will be given at a low rent. Also a nice store and back room on 4th-av., near 23d-st. Apply to W. H. LUSH, No. 264 4th-av.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PART OF THE NEW, first-class house No. 195 East 19th-st. Also, lower parts of Nos. 187 and 197 same street, with gas, bath, water-closet, &c. Rent low. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner of 8th-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD STORIES OF building No. 228 3d-av., being 22x75 feet each, formerly occupied as a piano-forte establishment; well lighted; rent low. Inquire on the premises in paint store, or of T. A. SEGER, No. 72 East 26th-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, FURnished or unfurnished, No. 320 4th-st., west of and near Broadway; the gas fixtures go with the house, unfurnished; to let to a private family only. Can be seen from 10 to 2 o'clock. Inquire at No. 14 East 28th-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD story front rooms, with or without board, furnished or unfurnished, in a genteel private family, or will let part of the house; the best of references required. Inquire at No. 136 East 32d-st.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 119 Cannon-st., consisting of 5 rooms and basement. Rent $186. Also, lower part of house No. 55 Perry-st

AUCTION SALES.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.

THIS DAY, (Saturday,) May 1, at 8 o'clock, A. M., at No. 187 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of Furniture.

MONDAY, May 3,

At 9½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 133 Dean between Hoyt and Nevins streets.

A general assortment of parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, rosewood piano fin framed engravings, drawings and paintings, &c. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION—SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD ARRANGEMENTS. BROCADE PARLOR SUITES, VALUABLE PIANO-FORTE, SUPERB PAINTINGS, COSTLY VASES, &c.

TO MORROW, (Saturday,) May 1, at 10½ o'clock,

Embracing a large and most elegant collection of rare and valuable furniture, unique and recherche works of art, &c., contained in the large dwelling No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., the sale of which will be positive and without reserve. Full descriptive catalogues will be ready at the house on the morning of sale.

FURNITURE OF THE HOUSE CONSISTS IN PART OF Splendid carved rosewood parlor furniture, embracing three full suites in rich brocade, with slip covers, all in perfect order; crimson brocade lambrequin, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices, slabs and brackets; rosewood Turkish chairs, in three-colored brocade; superior rosewood piano forte, tortoise shell music cabinet, in buhl; marble-top etageres, silk and lace curtains, French secretary, Italian cottage chairs, 600 yards of rich carpets, with rooms furnished throughout in rosewood; superb paintings on canvass and glass, including "The Lovers," "Midsummer," "Shepherd a beautiful fruit piece, moonlight and sea views, &c.; Parian statuettes of "Flora," "Painting and Music," "Day," "Flower Boy and Girl," &c; armoire à glace, boiserose, fine hair mattresses and bedding, with everything pertaining to elegantly-furnished chambers.

Dining-room furniture of every description, rich French and India China, harlequin sets porcelain, fine extension-table and oak chairs, marble side-board, cut-glass pearl and ivory cutlery, with everything to be found in an elegantly furnished residence, which to be fully appreciated must be examined. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock precisely in the dining room.

N. B.—Deposits will be required from all purchasers, and reliable persons will be in attendance to cart or ship the goods.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AUCTION NOTICE.—The large sale of all the elegant rosewood, satinwood, oak and mahogany furniture, ornaments, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., contained in the large five-story brick private residence, No. 35 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., between Broadway and University-place, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) May 1, at 9½ A. M. precisely.

The following is a partial description of the goods contained in the house, viz.:

In the basement are suites of oak dining room furniture complete, together with all the kitchen utensils, and elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver ware, cut-glass, &c., belonging to the family.

In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs, and three rosewood parlor suites, centre and side tables, corner and wall etageres, lace window drapery, pier glasses, China vases, bronze figures, clocks, ornaments paintings, engravings, lady's secretary work tables, easy chairs, bookcases, gas fixtures, one rosewood 7-octave piano, stool and cover, &c.

In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stands, couches, chairs, carpets, cribs, enamelled chamber suites, sofas, ten curled-hair mattresses, beds and bedding, and a fine variety of desirable goods, too numerous to mention.

Catalogues at the house only

The above sale will take place at 9½ A. M. precisely, as the Auctioneer has another sale at 2 P. M., THIS DAY, at No. 248 West 23d st.

See advertisement.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DANIEL S. HOUGH will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) May 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., all the contents of the five-story and stone-front residence No. 248 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near London Terrace. The house is sumptuously furnished throughout, and all in genteel order.

In the basement are a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs to match; besides a great variety of kitchen utensils, China dinner and tea sets, silver ware, casters, spoons, forks, liquor chests, ivory cutlery, cut-glass and Bohemian ware. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser.

In the parlors are velvet carpets three rosewood suites, side and hall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretaries, rosewood piano, 7-octave; fine engravings.

In the chambers are superi r carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs carpets, mahogany bedsteads &c; 18 pure curled-hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds.

Catalogues can be had at the house only.

The above sale will take place at 2 P. M. precisely, but the goods can remain in the house until Monday if desired.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE SPLENDID furniture in dwelling No. 86 West 14th-st.—T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) May 1, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture in the house, consisting in part of velvet carpets three full suites solid rosewood parlor furniture two of which are covered in satin and brocade, and one in velvet—all made to order and in perfect condition; richly carved centre, sofa, and pier tables, with marble tops; solid rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, in tapestry and satin; elegant carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, French music cabinet, two beautiful marble top rosewood etageres, lined with satin wood, five large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with slabs and brackets, silk and en.broidered lace curtains, with cornices; corner stands, with mirror backs; French escritoires, consoles, in buhl work, superb oil paintings on canvas and glass, marble statuary and groups, with a large and beautiful collection of mantel vases, and unique parlor ornaments, chandeliers, &c

ROSEWOOD CHAMBER AND LIBRARY FURNITURE.

Marble-top dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, rosewood armoires with mirror doors, commodes, French cottage chairs, 22 fine hair mattresses, English blankets, French counterpanes, bookcases, mahogany furniture in hair cloth, sofa bedsteads, tête-a-têtes, shades and lace curtains to 20 windows, oval mirrors French toilet sets, bronze clocks, with a large quantity not mentioned.

Persons in want of fine furniture will do well to attend.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL on MONDAY, May 3,

At 12 o'clock, on the premises,

THE NEW-YORK BRICK EFFECTS

ON TWELFTH AVENUE, FORTY-SEVENTH AND FORTY-EIGHTH STREETS—Lease of 12 lots of ground expiring in 1863, with water-front on which are the Brick Works.

IN HOBOKEN—1 lot No. 36 on Washington-av., Hoboken City.

STEAMBOAT MARGARET KIMBALL—Built of iron—as she now lies at the foot of 47th-st.—about 108 tons burden.

Two fine mules, a large amount of machinery, tools, lumber coal, bricks, boxes, clay, barrows, trucks, harness, &c. maps, terms, &c, of sale at No. 7 Broad-st By order of DAVID T. MEEKER, Receiver.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auct'r.—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, May 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas in hair cloth, tête-à-têtes in do., hat stands with marble tops, mahogany and rosewood marble-top washstands, parlor suites, rosewood and mahogany commodes, mahogany sideboards, extension dining tables; pier, card and centre tables, rockers in hair cloth, office chairs, crockery and glass ware, oil-cloth matting, hair matresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, straw beds, blankets, window shades, &c, in all embracing a general assortment

At 12 o'clock, a new grand action 7 octave piano by a celebrated Italian maker; also rosewood upright 7-octave piano, by Gilbert, of Boston.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, May 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau st., a spring cart in good order; also, a brown cart horse, about 14 hands high; also, a set of single harness.

AT 12 O'CLOCK, IN STORE.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—The following parts of watches: 4 gold cases, quality not warranted, empty; 38 silver hunting empty cases, 2 silver open-faced cases, 36 boxes of trams, no frames, one silver and gold dial, a lot of watch draws, trays, &c.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, May 1, at 10½ o'clock at his spacious salesrooms No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of

New and second-hand furniture,

Carpets, mirrors, oil-cloths, crockery,

Cutlery, silver-plated ware,

Fancy goods, oil-paintings, &c, &c.

Sale positive. Catalogues ready early this morning. Goods carefully packed on the premises for shipping,

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HORSES, &C.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on SATURDAY, May 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay horse, Abdallah stock, about 16 hands high, 8 years old, kind in single and double harness. An excellant family horse.

Also, a set single harness in good order.

Also, a light wagon, with shifting seat, City made, in good order.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular Auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier and Enquirer, Morning Express, Daily News and Morning Herald.*

W. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—WM. S. MCILVAIN will sell THIS DAY and EVERY DAY THIS WEEK at the seed store No. 9 John st., at 10½ o'clock, moss, climbing and monthly roses, honeysuckles, westarias, dahlias, verbenas, salrias, heliotropes, &c., &c, in fine order from P. HENDERSON, Jersey City. Every convenience for packing and shipping. Descriptive catalogues.

CROMELIEN & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE by Catalogue, on SATURDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at No 108 4th-av., near 11th-st., consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets mirrors, mahogany and walnut chairs, centre tables, bedding and mattresses, bureaus book-case, with a full inventory of kitchen and household useful articles. To be sold positively on account of removal to the country.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK—AT STORE No. 102 Maiden-lane, a fine collection of standard and other roses, pot plants, Antwerp raspberries, evergreens, &c. Also, TUESDAY, May 4, at 10½ o'clock, a choice collection of standard and other roses, shrubs, pot plants, evergreens and ornamental trees. These are from G. Marc Esq., and will be the last standards and trees offered by him this season.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange comprising Mississippi and Missouri Railroad and Quincy City Bonds, Harlem Gas Company, New-York Ice Company, and Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad Company's Stock. Regular sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer,

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., being the property of several families, viz: Rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, in brocatel and hair cloth; several fine velvet, Brussels and other carpets, oak dining-room furniture, large pier glasses oil-paintings, engravings, marble top centre, pier card and fancy tables, wardrobes, book cases, China dinner and tea sets, cutlery, glassware, office desks, revolving chair, &c. Catalogues ready and deposits required.

GEO. NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—SALESROOM NUMBER 84 Broadway, near Wall st. Large sale of second hand and new furniture, carpets, oil cloths, office desks, mirrors, oil-paintings, &c., &c. For particulars, see *Herald.* Sale THIS DAY, May 1, at 10½ o'clock.

G. C. HORTON, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 76 Carmine-st.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at his salesroom, a large and varied assortment of household furniture, from several different families, removed for convenience of sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE COPARTnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of BOWERS & BEECKMAN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1858. HENRY BOWERS, Jr., GILBERT L. BEECKMAN.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that a limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York, relative to limited partnerships, under the firm of BOWERS, BEECKMAN & BRADFORD, Jr.

The general nature of the business to be transacted is the sale of Domestic Dry Goods and other Merchandise, upon commission, and dealing in merchandise generally, upon commission or otherwise, in the City of New-York. The general partners interested therein are HENRY BOWERS, Jr., GILBERT L. BEECKMAN, SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, Jr., FRANK C. HUNTINGTON, and HENRY BEECKMAN GRAHAM, all of whom reside in the City of New-York.

The special partner interested therein is SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, who resides at West Roxbury, in the State of Massachusetts, and, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock the sum of $100,000 in cash. The period at which the said partnership is to commence is the first day of May, 1858, and it is to continue for three years, to wit, until the first day of May, 1861.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 1, 1858.

HENRY BOWERS, Jr.,
GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, Jr.,
FRANK C. HUNTINGTON,
HENRY BEECKMAN GRAHAM,
SAMUEL D. BRADFORD.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING HEREbefore between WILLIAM MOLLER, ALBERT HAVEMEYER, DWIGHT TOWNSEND and CHARLES E. BERTRAND, under the firm of MOLLER, TOWNSEND, HAVEMEYER & CO., having been dissolved, the subscribers have formed a new copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the business of Sugar Refining in Brooklyn, E. D., (late Williamsburg,) under the firm of HAVEMEYER, TOWNSEND & CO.

F. C. HAVEMEYER,
DWIGHT TOWNSEND,
WILLIAM MOLLER.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of HAVEMEYER & MOLLER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.) The business of the late firm of HAVEMEYER & MOLLER will be settled by WILLIAM MOLLER.

A. HAVEMEYER,
WILLIAM MOLLER.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1858.

WILLIAM MOLLER, having purchased the interest of A. HAVEMEYER in the Sugar Refining business, lately conducted under the firm of HAVEMEYER & MOLLER, will continue the business on his own account.

WILLIAM MOLLER.

NEW YORK, April 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of FISHER & DENNY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the name of the firm will hereafter be used only in settlement of the affairs. (Signed,)

ABIJAH FISHER,
THOS. DENNY,

No. 8 JAUNCEY COURT, May 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP—The subscribers have formed a copartnership under the firm of THOMAS DENNY & CO., for the transaction of a general Banking and Commission business at No. 8, Jauncey Court Wall-st.

THOMAS DENNY,
JAMES SMITH
of Philadelphia.
THOMAS DENNY, JR.

May 1, 1858.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of J. C. WHITE & CO. is this day dissolved by its limitation. JOHN C. WHITE is alone authorized to liquidate the affairs of the firm.

JNO. C. WHITE,
JOS. HAMMOND.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1858.

The business will be continued by and in the name of J. C. WHITE, at the usual place of business, No. 197 Spring st., in the City of New York.

JNO. C. WHITE.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name, style and firm of A. J. & J. A. JACKSON, Pawnbrokers, is this day dissolved by its own limitation.

ABRAHAM J. JACKSON,
JOSEPH A. JACKSON.

Dated New-York, May 1, 1858.

N. B. The business will be continued as usual at the old stand, No. 58 Reade-st., by A. J. JACKSON.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a general partnership for the transaction of law business, under the name of VAN BUREN & BURNHAM. Offices No. 9 Nassau street.—New-York, May 1, 1858. JOHN VAN BUREN.
FREDERICK G. BURNHAM.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of TROTT & OGSTON, for the purchase and sale on commission of foreign exchange, notes, &c., at No. 36 Exchange-place.

C. D. TROTT.
GEORGE W. OGSTON.

May 1, 1858.

NOTICE.—A. B. BUTCHINSON RETIRES FROM our firm, and ALEXANDER S. CLARK becomes a partner therein from this date.

LUDLOW, PATTON & CO.,
Stock Commission Brokers, No. 19 William-st.

NOTICE.—DOCTOR TOBIAS HAS THIS DAY admitted his son, SIMPSON I. TOBIAS, to an interest in his Venetian Liniment Business.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1858.

DIVIDENDS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW YORK, April 26, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. on the capital stock of this Institution has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer book will be closed on 29th inst. By order.

GEO W. YOULE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, April 12, 1858.—The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday, May 1 next. The transfer book will be closed from the 24th inst. until that date.

By order,
C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF HUDSON, April 27, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th day of May next. By order,

A. R HOLMES, Cashier.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship COLUMBIA, Captain BERRY, will leave pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, May 1, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, May 5. The large steamers CAROLINA, EVERGLADE, and ST. MARY'S for Florida, connect at Charleston with the steamers from New-York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above. These steamers only of the Adams Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARKER, will leave on SATURDAY, May 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage, half price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, 32 Broadway

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. MAIL LINE—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Captain M. S. WOODRULL, will leave on SATURDAY, May 1, at 4 o'clock, P. M from Pier No. 4 N. R. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

STEAMBOATS.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg and Poughkeepsie. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, will leave foot of Jay-st, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, Sundays excepted. Returning, will leave Rondout every morning at 5½; Poughkeepsie, 6¾, and Newburg at 7¾, landing as above. Commencing Saturday, April 24.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The steamer ARMENIA will commence running WEDNESDAY, April 14, from foot of Murray st, EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M.

SHOW CASES.—SCHMIDT & BROS., MANUFACtory and warerooms, No. 5 North William-st, near Frankfort, New-York; and No 77 West 3d-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old showcases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, circular letters of credit on all the principal towns and cities of

FRANCE,	GREAT BRITAIN,	IRELAND,
HOLLAND,	BELGIUM,	SPAIN,
PORTUGAL,	SWITZERLAND,	ITALY,
GERMANY,	RUSSIA,	SWEDEN,
ATHENS,	ALSO, ON BEYROUT	CONSTINOPLE,
JERUSALEM,	ALEXANDRIA, &c., &c.	CAIRO,

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills of Paris at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

CHARLES D. TROTT. GEORGE W. OGSTON.

TROT & OGSTON,
FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND NOTE BROKERS,
No. 36 Exchange-place,

Buy and sell Foreign Exchange, Notes, &c., and negotiate Loans on commission.

REFERENCES:

A Belmont, Esq.,	Messrs. N. L. & G. Griswold,
Messrs. Briggs & Co.,	J. R. Jaffray & Sons,
Cammann & Co.,	F. Cottenet & Atherton,
Barclay & Livingston,	F. & Victor Achelis

Messrs. Bowens, Beeckman & Bradford, Jr.

FRANCIS & JAMES KAIN,
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 39 Exchange-place, near William-st.,
New York.

Collections made upon all parts of the United States and the Canadas with dispatch, on the most favorable terms. Loans and business paper negotiated Stocks, bonds, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders solicited.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW YORK,
Issue

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,

MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

SATHER & CHURCH,
OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The American Exchange Bank is authorized, to a limited extent, to cash on presentation the unpaid drafts drawn by SATHER & CHURCH, at San Francisco, on said Bank, whether payable at the counter of that Bank or elsewhere.

The same arrangement applies also to the outstanding drafts of W. O. SLEEPER & CO., of Columbia, Cal. Drafts to be presented in duplicate.

COLLECTIONS.

The undersigned having perfected his arrangements with reliable correspondents, is now prepared to collect drafts and notes payable in any part of this continent. The proceeds will be discounted when desired on receipt of telegraphic advice of payment.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

OFFICIAL.—TREASURY DEPARTMENT, APRIL 10, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 10th day of May proximo, for the issue of any portion, or the whole, of five millions of dollars in Treasury Notes in exchange for gold coin of the United States deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, the Treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia, the Treasurer of the Branch Mint at New-Orleans, or the Assistant treasurers at Boston, New-York, Charleston or St Louis, within ten days from the acceptance of such proposals, under the authority of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes," approved Dec. 23, 1857.

The treasury notes will be issued upon the receipt here of certificates of deposit with those officers to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. They will be made payable to the order of such bidder or bidders as shall agree to make such exchange at the lowest rate of interest, not exceeding six per centum per annum, and will carry such rate from the date of the certificate of such deposit.

The proposals must state the rate of interest without condition and without reference to other bids, and contain no other fractional rates than one-fourth, one half, or three-fourths of one per centum. One per centum of the amount proposed to be exchanged must be deposited with one of the Treasury offices above enumerated, whose certificate of such deposit must accompany each proposal as security for its fulfillment. If the proposal is not accepted, immediate directions will be given for return of the deposit. Should the proposals be variant from the provisions of the Act of Congress, or of this notice, they will not be considered.

All proposals under this notice must be sealed, and inscribed on the outside, "Proposals for Treasury Notes." They will be opened at this Department at 12 o'clock M. on said 10th day of May.

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY—No. 80 Nassau-st., New-York, April 15, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Harlem Gas-Light Company will be held on the 10th day of May next, A. D. 1858, at the office of the Company, No. 80 Nassau-st, in the City of New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, for the purpose of increasing the amount of the capital stock of said Company, said capital now being $2?0,0.0, the proposed increase being $100,000, making the whole capital of said Company the sum of $350,000, such increase being intended for the purpose of extending the business of the Company, the laying of and extension of mains for conducting gas, and of extending the works of said Company. This notice being given in pursuance of sections 20 and 21 of an act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of Gas Light Companies," chap. 340, 1848.

BURR WAKEMAN,
HENRY P. McGOWN,
JOHN M. REED.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, NEW YORK, April 20, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Harlem Gas-Light Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 1st-av. and 111th-st., in the City of New York, on MONDAY, the 3d day of May next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., or that day, for the purpose of electing Directors of said Company for the ensuing year. The Polls will be opened at 2 P. M., and remain open till 3 P. M. The Transfer Book will be closed on and after the 28th inst., until after the election. By order of the Board.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Secretary.

$8.000.—WANTED TO BORROW ON bond and mortgage on valuable improved property in the city of Troy, $8,000. The loan is a desirable one to any person wishing to make investment in real estate out of the City of New-York; the property being worth more than double the amount, and renting for over $2,000 per annum. Interest will be made payable in the City of New-York. For further particulars, inquire of VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE,
No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, corner 26th-st. and 4th av., on Tuesday, May 18. The polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stock will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 11th inst., until 9 o'clock A. M of the 19th inst.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer pro tem.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO., No. 66 WILLIAM-ST. THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERIcan Guano Company are hereby notified that the Annual Election for Trustees, will be held at the Office of the Company, on 12th May ensuing. The Polls will be open from 12 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 7th May until 12th May inclusive.

JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 20, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Eight per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due on the 1st day of May 1858 at the Broadway Bank, in the City of New-York, will be paid on that day on presentation at the Ocean Bank, in the City of New-York. S. CHAMBERLAIN, Lessee of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

OFFICE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON R. R. CO., CINCINNATI, April 27, 1858.

HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company are requested to present for payment the Interest Warrants, due in New-York, May 1, 1858, to FRANK S. BOND, at No. 21 Nassau-st.

S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, President.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 188 Broadway, NEW YORK, April 26, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Bonds of the City of Detroit and the interest upon them maturing on the 1st day of May, 1858, will be paid on presentation at the Metropolitan Bank.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON PRINTING TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, May 11, next, at 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors.

R. W. RUSSELL, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN installment of $5 75 is required to be paid on each share of the scrip stock of the Manhattan Gas Light Company, on Saturday, May 1, at their office in Irving-place, corner of East 15th-st. By order of the Directors.

S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND Horicon Railroad Company, No. 33 Pine-st.—New-York, April 19, 1858.—The interest coupons of the first mortgage Bonds of this Company falling due May 1, 1858, will be paid at this office on and after that date.

J. B. SMITH, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, NEW-YORK, April 26, 1858.

INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE second Mortgage Bonds due the 1st day of May next will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., on and after that date G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company and Bonds of '67, due May 1, 1858, will be paid on and after that date, at the Treasurer's office, corner of 26th-st and 4th-av.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer *pro tem.*

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the Bonds of this Company will please present for payment the interest warrants due on May 1, 1858, to ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey court, New-York City.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, IN EXCHANGE for good Railroad Bonds, property in this City, in good locality, of the value of from $12 000 to $15,000. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

VAN SCHAICK & DE FOREST, STOCK AND BOND BROKERS, No. 20 Exchange-place and No. 63 Beaver-st., New-York. J. VAN SCHAICK,
C. A. DE FOREST, Jr.

LOAN OFFICES.

PERSONS IN WANT OF MONEY AND desirous to obviate the unpleasantness of applying to public places, can be accommodated by addressing a line to J. H., station C., corner of 4th and Troy sts, where they can obtain from $5 and upwards on any collateral security, consisting of all kinds of merchandise or personal property. N. B.—Immediate attention will be given to applicants, stating when and where an interview may be had

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 5
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, May 12
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 19
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, May 26
NIAGARA, Wiekman, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 2
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, June 9
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 16
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, June 23

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO AND FROM EUROPE.—From New-York to Southampton, Havre and Bremen.

First Cabin.....$80 | Second Cabin.....$50

Certificates issued for passage from Europe, also.

The first-class paddle-wheel steamships

NORTH STAR 2,500 tons, E. L. TINKELPAUGH, Master,
ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Master,

will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at NOON precisely, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS, viz.:

Leave New York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen	Bremen for Southampton	Southampton for New-York.
ARIEL.....May 15	June 12.	June 16.
NORTH STAR.....June 12	July 10.	July 14.

These steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris.

For passage or freight, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 1, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail May 29.

FARE REDUCED.—STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, P. E. LEFEVERE, Master, will sail with the MAILS:

From New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Southampton and Havre for New-York.
SATURDAY.....May 22	WEDNESDAY.....June 9
SATURDAY.....July 3	WEDNESDAY.....July 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE

First Cabin.....$100 | Second Cabin.....$60

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

For passage and freight apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR BREMEN DIRECT—MAY 8, 1858—THE first-class, side-wheel steamer ERICSSON, A. B. LOWBER, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37, North River.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM BREMEN.	
May 8,	June 30,	June 2,	July 24,
Aug. 25,	Oct. 20,	Sept 18.	Nov. 17.

Main Saloon, $100; Forward Saloon, $60; No Steerage passengers.

For safety and comfort this steamer has no superior, and passengers by her for the Continent will avoid the delay and expenses of stopping at an intermediate port.

For passage or freight apply to DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st.

GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP Company's splendid and powerful steamers sail as under:

FROM NEW-YORK:

New-York, McMillan, Wednesday, May 5, at 12 noon.
Edinburg, Cumming, Wednesday, May 19, at 12 noon.
Glasgow, Goodwin, Wednesday, June 2, at 12 noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $75 third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. Steerage passengers forwarded to Liverpool, Belfast and Dublin for $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA.—Consignees are informed that the ARABIA will commence discharging on SATURDAY MORNING, May 1. All goods for which permits are not received will be sent to the Bonded Warehouse, Jersey City, and be subject to storage. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

UN

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Whaling Business.

The Honolulu correspondent of a business house in this City gives some interesting facts respecting the whaling business in the Pacific Ocean. He says: "A large number of ships which are engaged in the sperm whale fishery do not visit the Sandwich Islands, but recruit at the ports of Paita in Peru, and at Talcahuano in Chili. Many of these vessels cruise off the Galapagos Islands and just to the northward of Panama, and will no doubt soon find it for their interest to ship their oil home *vid* the Isthmus of Panama, when the facilities for doing so are fully understood. One whaler belonging to New-Bedford went into the Bay of Panama about a year ago, whence she sent her oil home *vid* the Panama Railroad, and after recruiting, and her officers and crew had visited home, departed again, and is now cruising successfully on her old ground. Other vessels are intending to adopt the same plan for sending home their oil. Whalemen in the North Pacific reach the Sandwich Islands generally in September, or early in October, and then leave in time to cruise on New-Zealand ground, where the ships for three years past have averaged three hundred barrels to each vessel. Those vessels which reach the Sandwich Islands late in October, generally take a cruise to Magdalena or Margarita Bays, on the coast of Lower California, and return to the Sandwich Islands in the Spring, or cruise to the southward and westward for sperm whales, and arrive at Guiam, Ladrone Islands, or Hong Kong in February or March.

In 1857 the whole whaling fleet of these Islands consisted of nine ships, with an aggregate of 1,913 tons; these brought into port 6,086 barrels of whale oil, and 81,000 pounds of bone. There are now nineteen vessels in the Pacific whale fishery, with an aggregate of 6 071 tons, and employing a capital of four hundred thousand dollars."

Street-Commissioner's Appointments.

MR. EDWARD COOPER announced the appointments in the Street Commissioner's office yesterday, as follows:

Superintendent of Wharves—Jacob A. Westervelt.
Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies—John B. Corlies.
Superintendent of Lamps and Gas—William Gatey.
Superintendent of Roads—John Nesbitt.
Collector of Assessments—Henry M. Schieffelin.
Deputies—Daniel E. Delevan and David Kissner, retained. There are two more to be appointed.
Superintendent of Street Improvements—Mansfield Lovell.
Superintendent of Lands and Places—Thomas Byrnes.
Superintendent of City Hall Park—James Taylor, retained.
First Clerk of City Hall Park—Jonathan Trotter.

ACCIDENTS.—At 12½ P. M., yesterday, JOHN STARR, a stage driver employed on the Fourth-avenue line of omnibuses, fell from his seat at the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue, and two wheels passed over his arms. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and one of his arms was found to be so badly crushed that it is probable amoutation will be necessary. As ELIJAH JONES, residing at the corner of Fifty-first-street and Ninth-avenue, was crossing Eighth-av. at Forty-seventh-st., Thursday evening, he was run over by a wagon and seriously injured internally. The Police removed him to his residence.

FATAL FALL FROM A CHURCH.—LEWIS DEAN, a carpenter, residing at No. 134 West Forty-fourth-street, employed on a Catholic Church in Fairfield, Conn., fell Thursday morning from the steeple, while at work, and was instantly killed. His remains were Thursday evening brought to his residence in this City, and the Coroner was notified.

Fires.

IN THE TWELFTH WARD.—At 1 yesterday morning, the barn of JOHN CHESTERMAN, in One Hundred and twenty-third-street, near Second-avenue, was set on fire, and with its contents entirely consumed. The total loss is $800, and uninsured. The Police are on the look-out for the supposed incendiary.

Coroner's Inquests.

THE SHOOTING OF CAPTAIN CHALKER.—An inquest was commenced yesterday, at the City Hospital, upon the body of Capt. CHARLES H. CHALKER, of the propeller *Seneca*, who was accidentally shot on the morning of the 19th inst., by a private watchman, on Pier No. 15 East River. After taking the medical evidence, the case was adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.—Coronor CONNERY held an inquest yesterday at the City Hospital, in the case of PATRICK QUINN, who was crushed to death between a steamboat and Pier No. 15, East River, on Thursday. A verdict was rendered of "accidental death." The deceased was 36 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

FALL FROM A BUILDING.—JAMES MCAVOY, a man employed on a new building in Twenty-third-street, near Ninth-avenue, fell yesterday from one of the upper stories to the sidewalk, and died shortly afterwards. The Coroner will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

FATAL CASUALTY ON SHIPBOARD.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of HUGH GILLESPIE, a longshoreman, who died from injuries received by falling through the hatchway of the ship *Manhattan*. Verdict "Accidental death."

Police Intelligence.

POLICY DEALERS WRITING THREATENING LETTERS.—The recent wholesale arrests of policy dealers has excited the bitter indignation of the fraternity. The following missive reached the Mayor yesterday:

NEW-YORK, 1858.

MAYOR TIEMANN—*Sir*: I am a policy player and make my living by the same. You have not broken up my place, but I have to warn you that *if you attempt, a number have agreed together to put you out of the way.* So beware. No. 3. →

So help us God. We swear. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. ←

The Mayor quietly handed it over to his private Secretary, to be filed away with the previous communications of similar character which he had received. A letter signed "Policy" was also received yesterday by Judge Russell, pleasingly intimating that there would be a speedy termination to his official career, unless he altered his course with regard to the policy dealers. A representation of a hand was in the letter, and on the fingers and palm was written:

"Pursue your present policy, and beware!

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE."

As an offset to these menacing communications, a large number of letters are daily received by the Mayor from all sections of the country, thanking him for having broken up the swindling lotteries in the City, and for the return of their money, which they had foolishly sent to the swindling proprietors.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY BY A BOY.—Wm. Fitzmennie, a boy in the employment of Charles Townsend, merchant, at No. 68 Cedar-street, was arrested Thursday charged with stealing $19,000 belonging to his employer. A tin box containing the money was given to the boy to deposit in the bank over night for safe keeping; but, instead of depositing the box, the boy ran off with it. Officer Moore, of the Mayor's Police, succeeded in tracing the boy to the residence of his grandmother, in East Brooklyn, and recovered the money. Fitzmennie was detained for examination.

SUPPOSED THEFT.—A Pole, giving his name as Robert Ellerson, was arrested yesterday, with several costly rolls of curtain paper in his possession, which he was unable to account for satisfactorily. A silver watch and $65 in money were found on his person. He was detained for examination, and the property given in charge of the Police Property Clerk for identification.

BIGAMY.—Michael Abmon, a smart-looking Irishman, was committed yesterday by Justice KELLY, to answer a charge of bigamy. It is alleged that on the 25th June, 1856, he married Emma Jocobey, and in January last Eliza B. Miller. The charge was brought about through a complaint of abandonment preferred by the last wife.

[Advertisement.]

LOTTERY CAUTION.—We would respectfully caution the public against the many frauds practiced upon the community under the guise of Lotteries. There are but four States in which lotteries are legalized, viz.: Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland and Georgia, therefore, all circulars or advertisements directing parties to send to New-York or to any place in which lotteries are unlawful, can be safely set down as bogus or swindling concerns; and too much praise cannot be awarded to his Honor, Mayor TIEMANN, for the strong and successful efforts he is making towards breaking them up. SAMUEL SWAN & CO.,
Lottery Managers,
Augusta, Ga.

[Advertisement.]

$200,000
worth of Carpeting at a great sacrifice,
At HIRAM ANDERSON'S,
No. 99 Bowery.

The largest Carpet Establishment in United States. Ten Salesrooms.

English Velvets, $1 12, $1 25 and $1 37½ per yard.
English Brussels, 75c., 80c., 90c. and $1 per yard.
English Ingrains, 40c., 50c. and 60c. per yard.
Floor Oil-cloths, Mattings, Mats, Rugs, Window Shades.

English Druggets.
Velvet and Paris Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c.

[Advertisement.]

REFINED GAS OIL.—We are now prepared to supply our Refined Resin Oil in any quantity. It will be found the purest and richest oil for gas in market, and adapted to the different Portable Gas Machines now in use, and at low rates.
DAN'L WADSWORTH & Co.,
No. 207 Pearl-street, four doors above Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY, approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine June 3, 1857, contains 85 per cent pure Norway Oil.

The marked repugnance which many invalids feel for every kind of oil, and especially for Cod Liver Oil, prevents many persons from using it, even in cases where the physician prescribes it as the only remedy for the disease; or if the invalid, after many efforts, succeeds in taking it, the disgust and repugnance neutralize, to a certain extent, the good effect of the remedy. Often diarrhœa, or vomitings, injure the state of the patient, and the remedy is an injury instead of a benefit. These unpleasant effects are entirely obviated by the use of my Cod Liver Oil Jelly. The invalid, if he follows my direction, can take it without perceiving the least taste of the oil. I also particularly and respectfully call the attention of physicians to the *modus operandi* of this Jelly in the stomach. Instead of this feeling of nausea, more or less painful, which no patient escapes, this Jelly, taken almost without taste, is gradually dissolved in the stomach. The Oil, by its combination with the sugar, forms a beneficial emulsion, and being carried in this manner in an infinitesimal molecular division, every particle acts, and no loss of the remedy can happen.

E. QUERU, chemist, No. 135 Fourth-avenue, inventor; PENFOLD, CLAY & Co., No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

GLORIOUS WEATHER.—Trade is entirely dependent on sunshine. No one wants to buy a new Hat when the weather is dull, disagreeable and stormy, but let the day be pleasant and KNOX's salesroom is crowded with customers. The business of the past week, at his establishment, on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., proves this, for his new style of Spring Hat went off amazingly, and his receipts swelled up to an amount that must have convinced KNOX that the good time had, after many unaccountable delays, really arrived. Citizens and strangers should not forget that they can always obtain a good Hat at KNOX'S.

[Advertisement.]

AMUSEMENT.—The tragedy of "Macbeth," with MR. H. A. PERRY, Miss DENVIL, and a powerful cast, will be performed at PURDY'S National Theatre tonight. "The Slave," with Mr. E. BLANCHARD and dogs, and farce of "Jumbo Jum," will make up the bill.

[Advertisement.]

COATES' IMPROVED PORTABLE GAS WORKS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Giving the most beautiful, economical and convenient light ever offered to the public.

These machines will be erected in any part of the United States, Canadas, or West Indies, under the careful supervision of Mr. COATES, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Descriptive pamphlets, references to numerous parties having them now in use, and all other information, furnished on application to S. COATES, No. 376 Broadway, or to DAN'L WADSWORTH & Co.,
No. 207 Pearl-street, four doors above Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

MISS SUSAN DENIN.—The brilliant—the dashing—the bewitching SUSAN DENIN, the famous *artiste* and deservedly popular favorite, appears this afternoon at Barnum's Museum. It is enough to mention the fact. She is attraction enough for any occasion, but she plays *Norval* in the tragedy of "Douglas." What a crowd of enthusiastic admirers she will bring around her! "Lord Darnley" is played again this evening at Barnum's. It is a grand combination of bewitching novelties.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—A medicine for all time, and whose judicious use increases the average of human life. Principal office, No. 294 Canal street, Brandreth Building. Sold at 296 Bowery and 241 Hudson-street, and everywhere. Price 25 cents a box.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Gas Fixtures, of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Call at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. Also, the new Dr. Goddard Burner.
[ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

Cuba—Its Purchase.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The acquisition of Cuba, by purchase, has for some time been discussed, and is important to our whole country. The reasons in its favor are so strong, that it will soon be a settled principle of American policy.

1. The addition of Cuba would end the African Slave-trade by destroying the market which Spain keeps open there in defiance of treaties. There is no use in keeping British and American cruisers on the African coast as long as faithless Spain keeps up a slave-mart in the lovely Cuban isle.

2. The supply of slaves for Cuban planting would, of course, be drawn from our Slave States where slave-labor is least valuable, from Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, Missouri, Tennessee and Kentucky, if the African slave-trade were ended. In twenty years from the addition of Cuba, the labor of those six States would be mainly performed by free men. Worn-out lands exhausted by slave-labor, would then be taken up by free farmers, and refertilized and made profitable in the three first-named States, and all of the six would renew in strength and advance rapidly in wealth and prosperity. In due time all six would be Free States, and their servile population would pass to the States South and to Cuba.

3. Another result of adding Cuba, would be "the furnishing a large and profitable field of industry for all our slave-owners. One-third only of Cuba is under cultivation, and room for a million of our slaves could be found in Cuba by our planters, in a climate agreeable to colored men, and where the product of their annual labor would be enhanced from sixty to eighty millions of dollars.

4. By the Cuban law, a slave may buy his freedom by a regular, legal appraisal, and by a practicable plan, under the protection of an officer of Government. This process is just to the master and beneficent to the slave. The transfer of our colored people would, therefore, be beneficial to them in giving them a genial climate and freedom if they will work for it.

5. Another effect of adding to our Republic this fair Isle, would be the giving civil and religious liberty to that extensive country, now ground down under royal, military and priestly despotism. What a boon would our free institutions be to such a suffering and down-trodden people!

6. Another result would be a doubling and trebling the products of the soil of Cuba, by free trade, by removing the official robberies and custom-house plunderings, and by the inspiring spirit of our free institutions. Within half a century from the annexation of Cuba, the trade of the Queen of the Antilles would be four-fold its present amount. What a vast market for wheat, flour, corn, rice, mules, horses, manufactures, machinery, ice, and every product of the North, the South, the East, and the West. In our hands she would sit the Queen of the Indies.

7. It would end, forever, the question of Slavery expansion, as its only direction would then be to Cuba and the South, if Cuba were annexed. As slave-labor would there, and in the extreme South, be more profitable than in any of our continental Territories, self-interest would, of course, take slaves to Cuba and the South. This is certain.

8. The attempt of theoretical politicians to make 300,000 slave-owners of equal political weight with the residue of the free white men of this great country, thus establishing an oligarchy, would cease, as the annexation of Cuba will surely convert the above six Slave States into Free ones, and soon four or five new Free States will be added and Pro-Slavery influences would be lost, and such a party would no more be heard of. No new Slave State on this continent would ever ask for admission, and when the Free States were secure of their just ascendency, it would be wise and proper to admit Cuba as a Slave State.

9. Another effect of annexing Cuba would be securing the control of the Gulf of Mexico, and thereby guarding our Southern shores from foreign attack, while we secure a free commerce with Mexico, New-Granada, Central America, Brazil, California and the interoceanic routes of trade.

10. The annexation of Cuba is necessary to give compactness to the necessary and inevitable expansions of our dominion. Petitions for annexation to our Republic by Mexico and all continental America down to and including Granada, will be pressed upon our Government from time to time during the next half century, as it is the last hope for those distracted countries of obtaining freedom, security, prosperity, and happiness. Anarchy, despotism and misrule in those regions have reduced the people to such misery that Humanity calls upon us to listen to their petitions for relief, and annex them, as fast as our people can do so with safety to themselves. Cuba is a link in the chain indispensable to give strength and compactness to this inevitable expansion. We can allow no foreign intervention in these regions, and duty, interest and Humanity, will induce expansion over this territory, as part of our mission. Of course it must be by the free consent of the people of those regions, and from annexation they will be largely benefited, while our Governmental cares and expensibilities will be greatly increased. Such peaceful expansion is our mission, and it will add to our commerce, wealth and power, and in half a century our Republic will be the first among nations. Such are the grave considerations in favor of the purchase of Cuba. CATO.

Ventilation of Churches.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would appeal through your journal to the officers of our churches where revival meetings are being daily held, on behalf of a better ventilation of their church buildings at such a time of constant use as the present. There ought to be, at all times during the meetings, be the weather what it may, large openings in various parts of the houses (not immediately in contact with the persons of the audience) for the escape of the constantly-vitiating air, and the ingress of pure air to supply its place. It is strange to notice, in this enlightened age of scientific research, the little attention that is paid, especially by our churches, to this great and pressing demand of our physical nature; the windows of church edifices (unprovided with an opening in the centre of the roof) rarely ever being opened except in a season of oppressive warmth from the weather, or from the heating apparatus of the building. PUBLICUS.

The bark *Champion* has been for several days at the Worcester Railroad wharf, Boston, taking on board a number of cars manufactured to the order of the Viceroy of Egypt, for use upon the railroad of that country. The cars are from an establishment in Springfield, and consist of four first and six second class cars of the same pattern of those used in this country. They cost, the former about $3,500, and the latter about $2,800 each. They are packed in compartments, and are to be put up in Egypt by workmen from this country.

The famous English beauty, Miss Sneyd, whose appearance at the French Court, two years ago, made such a sensation, has married George Petre, Esq., *attaché* of the British Legation at Paris.

The *Sunday Magnet* is a new paper started in New-Orleans.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 30.

$3,500	Ohio State 6s,'60,100⅝	50	Del.&H. Ca. Co.s60.104
4,000	Ohio State 6s,'86.107⅞	5	do.....105¾
6,000	Virginia 6s..... 91	100	N. Y. Cen. R.R.s10 89⅞
5,000	do..... 91½	100	do.....b30 89⅛
7,000	Nor. Car. State 6s 94	612	do.....s3 89⅛
3,000	do..... 93¾	100	do.....s60 88¾
55,000	Missouri State 6s 83	400	Reading R. R.....c 47⅜
10,000	do.....b60 83	200	do.....s30 47⅛
500	N.Y. Cent. R. 6s. 92½	250	do..... 47⅜
3,000	Erie R. 3dm.b.'83. 76½	86	Erie Railroad..... 24¾
1,000	Erie R. Bds. '75. 48	100	do.....s10 24⅝
3,000	Erie R. con.b.'71. 38	650	do..... 24⅞
7,000	do..... 37	22	do..... 25
2,000	Hud. Ri.R. 1st m. 100	50	Harlem Railroad..... 12
2,000	Harlem R. 1st m. 84	36	M. So.& N. Ia. R.... 24½
2,000	Har. 3d MtgeBds 51¾	400	do..... 24¾
2,000	Mich. S 1st M. Bds. 84	350	do..... 24⅞
500	M.C.R.R.S p. ct. 1st M. Bds. Fd. Con. Bds. 94	300	do.....b30 25
1,000	M. S. Sink. F. Bs. 70	635	do..... 25
10,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs. 88	400	M. S. & N. I. p. s.... 50
5,000	do..... 88⅜	50	Panama R. R.....107¾
10,600	do..... 88⅝	80	Ill. Cen. R. R..... 93
5	600 LaC & M.L.G..s30 32	5	Gal. & Chic. R. R... 88⅜
10,000	do..... 32½	318	do..... 89
10,000	do.....b60 33	220	Cleve & Tol. R. R.. 44
1,000	Gal &C. 2d M. B. 89¾	200	do..... 44⅜
6,000	Cl. &T. S. Fund B. 60	8	Chi. & R. I. R. R.... 77⅛
44	Mer. Ex. Bank..... 95	50	do..... 77½
57	Bank of Commerce. 102	320	do..... 77¾
158	Bank Com. Scrip...100	850	do.....b60 77¾
15	Park Bank.....10⅜	350	do..... 77⅞
15	Continental Bank. 91½	160	Mil. & Miss. R..... 30
5	do..... 91	350	do..... 29½
25	Shoe & L. Bank.. 106	600	do..... 28⅝
11	Commonwealth Bk 89	25	do.....b30 29¾
25	Bank of New-York 107½	50	La C. & Mil. R..... 9
50	Nic. T. Company.. 2		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Virginia 6s..... 91	100	Reading R. R...b60 48
20,000	Missouri St. 6s.. 83	10	Mich. S. & N.I.R.R. 25
22,000	Brooklyn City 6s 96	50	do..... 25⅛
1,000	T. H. & Al. 2d M. 45	150	do..... 25¼
4,000	LaC & M.L.G.Bs. 32¾	50	do.....b15 25¾
5,000	do.....s30 32	150	M. S. & N.I.p.s..b30 50
500	Hart. 3d Mor. Bs. 52	98	do..... 50
7	Bank of New-York. 107½	100	Galena & Ch. R.b60 89
52	Bank Commerce S. 100½	10	do..... 89
162	Del. & Hud. Can. Co. 105	50	do.....b60 89⅛
50	do.....b30 105	300	Cleve. & Tol. R. R. 44⅜
100	do.....s60 104⅜	200	do.....b60 44⅜
10	Pacific Mail St. Co. 79½	559	Chic. & R. I. R. R.. 78⅛
150	do..... 80	300	do..... 78¾
50	Cumber. Coal Co... 15⅛	50	do.....b10 78¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.s60 89	100	do.....s30 78⅞
50	do.....b60 89¾	50	do.....s10 78⅝
25	do.....s10 89¾	100	Mil. & Miss. R. R... 29¾
250	do..... 89¾	150	do..... 29
50	Erie Railroad...s30 24⅜	100	do.....b30 29¼
250	Hudson Riv. R. R.. 31¾		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000	Missouri 5s..... 80¾	19	Am. Ex. Bank..... 104
1,000	Mil. & Bel. R 8s.. 38	20	Mer. Ex. Bank..... 95½
5,000	C., StP. & Fd. LR8s 20	10	Bank of Republic..115¾
40	Mil. & B. R. c...$15	10	Niagara F. I. Co.... 141
7,000	Mil. City 7s..... 74¾	50	Brooklyn City R.. 92½
3,000	N. Ia R. (L. Line) 68¾	120	Miss & M R..... 50
2,000	Lee Co. Iowa 8s. 60	100	B. Gas Light Co...$51½
3,000	S. & H. V. R. 7s. 25	15	Mer. Ex. Bank..... 95½
2,000	R. I. & P. R. 10s 68	15	Ocean Bank..... 84½
2,000	Mil. & M. R. 8s 57¼	50	Im. & T. Bank..... 101¾
2,000	Louis. City 6s.. 68	50	Firemen's I. Co...145½
2,000	C. & Amboy R. 6s 73		

FRIDAY, April 30—P. M.

In Money affairs there is continued quiet and ease. The accessions of Specie this week, while adding to the lending ability of the Banks, has not increased the demand, either from trade circles or the Stock Exchange. Call loans range 4@5 ℔ cent., and choice short bills at from 4@6 ℔ cent. per annum. At the same time lenders are indisposed to take hold of out of time negotiations even at larger interest. There is very little, therefore, doing in the way of placing Bonds for new railway account. The business Exchange for the *Arago*, sailing to-morrow, was mostly done at 109 ℔ cent. for Bank, and 108¾@108¾ for commercial signatures. Some of the banking houses are asking 109¼@109½ ℔ cent., but the advance was not established for this packet. Francs are 5.17½@5.16¼ to the dollar. The *Kangaroo* screw-steamer, from Liverpool, brought in $45,000 in Gold this morning. The Sub-Treasury is disbursing largely this week, and the balance will again fall below $3,000,000 at this office, before the 10th of May award of Treasury Notes.

There is more doing in Stocks to-day, with a further improvement in prices, and a strong speculative feeling extending to the Western road list. The official report of sales shows a good distribution of demand, as well on the Bond as the Share list. Rock Island stock exhibits the strongest advance to-day on yesterday's business, being from 77 @ 78⅜ ℔ cent. Michigan Southern, common shares, went from 24½@25¾@26, and the preference shares to 50 ℔ cent, with renewed activity, since the reopening of the transfers, in both descriptions. Galena and Chicago advanced to 89¼, and Toledo to 44¾ ℔ cent. The *short* sellers of Milwaukee and Mississippi followed the stock down to 28½ in the morning. It recovered to 29¼@½ in the afternoon. The discussion of the recent mortgage negotiations of the Company have been renewed in some of the morning papers, and although nothing new is told of the purposes of the new bond, the pamphlet edition of the programme is quoted to the prejudice of the stock. The rise of yesterday in New-York Central was fully sustained; sales as high as 89¾ ℔ cent. In New-York and Erie there was a little less firmness at the close, 30-day contracts being tendered by the share sellers at 24½ ℔ cent. The cash stock is 24¾@25 ℔ cent. Hudson River showed continued strength, the additional rise being from 30⅝@31½ ℔ cent., with only a limited offering of cash contracts. Reading about the same as on Thursday. State Stocks are firmer; large sales of Missouris at 83; and there is a good request for Brooklyn City Six ℔ cents. at 96 ℔ cent. There is some disposition shown to bear Delaware and Hudson on the low prices of coal, but the offerings are taken up at 105 cash, and 104½ seller's option. The general market, on the formal adjournment of the Brokers, was firm. Outside prices were subsequently quoted a fraction off.

The Wabash Valley Road has taken about $92,000 on the traffic of the month of April. The City friends of the new line are much encouraged by this handsome gain on their previous business, and there seems no present doubt that the Company will resume the payment of interest on their first mortgage on the 1st August.

The New-York and Erie Company will pay the May Coupon on their first mortgage Bonds, at their office, foot of Duane-street. Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. pay the May Coupons on the New-York Central 6 ℔ cents.

We hear from Washington that it is doubtful whether the Yrisarri treaty with Nicagua will be sent to the Senate before the adjournment of Congress on the 7th June. If sent, the probability is that a prolonged discussion would follow, and, it may be, a committee of investigation of the peculiar circumstances, financial as well as political, attending the initiation of the treaty.

We understand that the May interest on the Bonds of the City of Milwaukee issued to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Company will be paid to-morrow at the office of the Company, No. 51 Exchange-place, by draft on Milwaukee, exchange added.

The Bank of the State of New-York this morning declared a half yearly dividend of 4 ℔ cent., payable on May 10; to which day the transfers are closed.

The wealthy and well-known banking firm of Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & Co., late in William-street over the Leather Bank, have taken the new rooms, No. 40 Exchange-place, in Lord's building.

The Chicago and Burlington Company have issued a circular to their stockholders for authority to purchase the 42 miles of the Peoria Road, over which, for three years past, they have operated their trains under special leave. From what we know of the circumstances of the case, the conclusion is a fair one that the circular is altogether premature. It takes two parties to make a bargain, and the Peoria Company, which is a different concern in extent and credit to what it was in 1855, when the lease of part of the line was made, *will not consent to sell* or alienate the *entire* contract of his important section—the only present outlet of both Companies to the Mississippi River, *on any terms*. An equitable or joint arrangement may be practicable, but we understand that the Chicago and Burlington management have neither authority from the Peoria Company, nor the power of themselves to control the question. The Peoria Directors, indeed, have already declined (and cannot be forced) to sell.

The Albany *Evening Journal* says of the New Currency Assorting House in that City:

"Upwards of one hundred and fifty of the Banks in the interior of the State, transact business through it, while nearly $100,000 a day are sent up for redemption by merchants and brokers from New-York. Under the efficient supervision of the Merchants' Bank and Bank of the Interior, it is in charge of Mr. HUSBANDS, who combines experience with capacity for his responsible position, and it keeps a large number of clerks actively and constantly employed. Both the Banks and the business public are gainers by a system which increases the convenience, rapidity, and cheapness of redemptions, while it affords a promise of safety and independence to the country Banks, on any future financial crisis."

The card, with its references, of Messrs. TROTT & OGSTON, Foreign and Domestic Bill Brokers, will be found on our advertising page. They commence business at No. 36 Exchange-place.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the Port of New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1858.	1857.	1856.
Entered at the port...	$1,228,636	$1,665,650	$199,550
Thrown on market...	1,279,387	928,703	353,479
Since Jan 1.			
Entered at the port...	35,281,336	37,963,392	16,597,826
Thrown on market...	36,348,684	36,416 362	21,373,111

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool..	125	$39,072	41	$13,868	174	$81,835
Man. of Cotton.	96	19,309	27	4,025	311	59,168
Man. of Silk...	64	26,472	51	27,678	71	34,391
Man. of Flax...	21	4,512	11	2,246	299	45,109
Miscellaneous..	4,078	39.077	3,862	22.291	2.158	23,484
Total.....	4,384	$128,442 70,108	3,992	$70,108	3,013	$224,037 128,442
Total Entered...		$198,550	Total Marketed...			$352,479

There has been but slight variation in Domestic Exchange during the week. The following table, revised and corrected for us by Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS, Bankers, gives the rates as now current on New-York, from the principal points of the United States:

Boston, Mass.....	Par.	Louisville, Ky...	⅛ prem.
Baltimore, Md.....	Par	Richmond, Va....	⅛ prem.
Philadelphia, Penn...	Par.	Wilmington, N.C	2 prem.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	¾ prem.	Nashville, Tenn.	2¼ prem.
Chicago, Ill.....	1½ prem.	Detroit, Mich....	¾ prem.
Charleston, S. C.	½ prem.	Milwaukee, Wis.	1½ prem.
Savannah, Ga...	½ prem.	Mobile, Ala.....	⅛ dis.
St. Louis, Mo...	½ prem.	New-Orleans, La..	¾ dis

The interest, due May 1, on the New-York Central Railroad 6 ℔ cent. bonds, Albany City bonds, and Utica City bonds, is payable at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., in this City

Statement of business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending March 31, 1858:

DEPOSITS OF GOLD.

Foreign Coins	$10,000	
Foreign Bullion	20,000	
United States Bullion, (including California Branch Mint Bars, $63,000)	1,390,000—	$1,420,000 00

DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF SILVER.

Foreign Coins	$70,000	
Foreign Bullion	59,000	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold,)	11,000	
United States Bullion, (Old coins,)	3,500	
United States Bullion, (Lake Superior.)	2,500—	$146,000 00
Total Deposits: Payable in Bars	1,230,000	
Total Deposits: Payable in Coins	336,000—	$1,570,000 00
Gold Bars stamped		2,3.6,523 78
Transmitted to United States Mint, for Coinage		993,330 83

The following is a summary of the business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer U. S., New York for the month of April:

April 1, 1858, by balance		$3,450,512 87
Receipts during the month:		
On account of Customs..	$1,359,473 57	
On account of Patent Fees	5,573 53	
On account of Post-Office Department	117,802 72	
On account of Treasury Notes	100,000	
On account of Miscellaneous	16,194 64—	1,599,044 46
Payments		5,409,557 33
Treasury Drafts	3,986 071 36	
Post-Office Drafts	133,065 63—	4,119,136 99
Balance, April 30, 1858		$930,420 34
By balance, cr., disbursing accounts	$2,016,390 54	
By Receipts during the Month	1,372,450 17—	3,388,840 71
To payments		1,609,870 15
Balance		1,778,970 56
By balance cr., interest accounts		$28,943 90
To payments		9,419 50
Balance		$19,524 40
By balance Cr., Bullion and Expense account for Assay Office		$627,255 29
By Coin received during the Month	$1,169,787 52	
By Fine Bars received during the Month	1,397,811 21—	2,567,598 83
		$3,194,854 12
To payments in Coin	$932,742 11	
To payments in Fine Bars	821,633 10—	1,754,375 21
Balance		$1,440,478 91
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$2,738,915 30	
By Coin in hand in Assay Office	387,661 60—	3,126,576 90
By Fine Bars in Assay Office	1,052,817 31	
Unparted Bullion in Assay Office	260,511 30—	1,313.328 61
		$4,439,905 51
Balance		$3,192,028 42

The Usury Question Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The strong hopes that have long been entertained by the friends of a more rational freedom in the movements in our currency, have been again disappointed by the recent adjournment of our Legislature without securing any amendment in our Usury laws.

When we consider the fact that the lamentable mistake we made in the enactment of these laws has probably cost the City and State millions of money, and that the statute is scouted at by all sensible business men, it seems one of the strangest things in the world that we do not sufficiently awaken ourselves to correct the evil.

The doing what we have done towards abating the nuisance, is worse than nothing, unless we go on and finish the work; for we have, thus far, only exposed the unseemly deformities and dangerous features of the statute just far enough to scare cautious lenders, and cause them to draw up their purse strings still more closely. "We have scotched the snake, not killed it."

The papers and arguments against our Usury laws that have, within the past four or five years, been issued by our Chamber of Commerce have been more or less used before the Legislatures of no less than ten of our own States, and in more than half of those States, have been instrumental in securing some reform. In Pennsylvania they have done nobly, without much help from us. And yet in our own State our labors have, thus far, been perfectly ineffectual in securing any approach to reform. We are prepared to show that our want of success has not been caused by any partiality, either in city or in country, for stringent Usury laws. We have sent documents to every town in the State, having sent out more than fifty thousand reports and arguments during the past four years—have received very many letters and expressions in our favor from various sections of the interior, but not one word against us, except from two Editors in Buffalo, and two in Albany.

Still, we can do nothing, mainly because we are opposed by a well-banded force who are conteading for the "loaves and fishes."

There are, no doubt, still some good old-fashioned citizens in the country who honestly entertain the belief that they can check the price of money by Legislative enactments. This class, however, do not constitute the party with whom we have to contend. Our great obstacle in the way of securing a reform is this:

The Usury laws, in their present form, are now regarded as a part of the droppings from the public crib; as one department in the creating of occupation for certain parties, living by a pleasurable exercise of their faculties in the circuitous devices connected with the pretended evasion of these laws, so that any "disturbing of the usury laws" is most emphatically a *disturbance* indeed, like unto disturbing the haunts and lairs of hungry wolves and foxes.

The limits of an ordinary newspaper communication do not permit of a full showing up of a tithe of the dishonorable practices under our abominable Usury Laws. The Anti-Usury Law Committee have therefore determined upon publishing, very soon, a full report for general distribution among our own citizens. In this contemplated report, the whole question will be again thoroughly reviewed, and certain new facts, that have come to light since the other reports and documents were published, will be fully exposed, in such manner as will probably awaken public attention to the importance of promptly wiping away the financial disgrace under which the "Excelsior" State of New-York has too long been laboring. B.

Thursday, APRIL 29, 1858.

The Honduras Enterprise.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The entire Engineer Corps of the Honduras Railway Company, which sailed a year ago for Honduras, has returned in the *Empire City*. Colonel TR